EVERY CLUB RAISER. SEE PREMIUM SUPPLEMENT.

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VOL. XVI.-NO. 49.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 5, 1888.

NAVY OF OUR UNCLE SAM.

Wait Until You See Our New Cruisers in the Water.

Next to the Head.

Dynamite and Gunpowder Can Startle the Whole World,

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30,-Secretary Whitney has presented his annual report to the President. After giving a brief review of the condition of the navy as it will exist on the 4th day of March, 1889, in comparison with the same as it existed on the 4th of March, 1885, and furnishing a list of armored vessels heretofore authorized by Congress, the secretary says: "So far as armored ships are concerned, the subject is yet to be treated in a broad way by the department and Con-At the present time the conditions are such that everything necessary to a first-class fighting ship can be produced and furnished to the department in this country as soon as in the course of construction any element or feature is required, but this has never heretofore. until the present time, been true, and therefore the consideration of the subject has been necessarily postponed by the department until the present time. The efforts of the department in ship construction have, since March, 1885, been devoted to unarmored vessels, and as to these the department is able to report that, when the ships in course able to report that, when the ships in course of construction and those authorized shall have been completed, the United States will rank second among the nations in the possession of unarmored cruisers, or commerce destroyers, having the highest characteristics, viz., of a size 3000 tons and upwards.

The secretary than gives the following list, with many additional details of the condition and prospects of the

Armored Vessels of the Navy.

Armored Vessels of the Navy. Maine, displacement 6648 tons, building at navy yard, New York. Flat and vertical keel-plates nearly all in line on keel-blocks. Frames about one-half bent and ready to be

riveted to floor-plate and erected. Texas, 6300 tons, partially laid down on mould-loft floor at Norfolk Navy Yard. Coast Defence, 4000 tons; ready for immediate advertisement for contracts; plans and specifications now in bureau of construction and repair, completed and ready for inspection of bidders; plans of maor inspection of bidders; plans of machinery will be completed in 30 days.

Puitan, 6060 tons, awaiting completion at Norfolk Navy Yard; hull, except turrets, side armor plates and joiner work, complete; steam machinery erected on board.

Terror, 3s15 tons, undergoing alterations, navy yard, New York, for the reception of pneumatic gear for operating turrets, steerer, etc.

pneumatic gear for operating turrets, steerer, etc.

Miantonomoh, 3815 tons, at New York Navy Yard, to be completed in four months.

Amphitrite, 3815 tons: hull, except turrets, side armor and joiner work, nearly completed, steam machinery erected on board, at Wilmington. Del.

Monadnock, 3815 tons, at Mare Island, Cal., hull nearly complete, except turrets, side armor and joiner work.

An armored cruiser, 7500 tons, building authorized Sept. 7, 1888, at a cost not to exceed \$3,500,000, is not yet commenced.

After reviewing the work of the department in trying to obtain the proper machinery for the unarmored cruisers, the following list of them is given:

In commission—The Dolphin, Boston, Atlanta and Chicago, all built by John Roach, Launched—The Charleston at San Francisco, Baitmore and Yorktown at Philadelphia, and Petrel at Baltimore.

Building Newark and Philadelphia at Philadelphia, San Francisco at San Francisco, Concord and Bennington at Chester, Penn.

for trial-Vesuvius, dynamite In addition to these are the first-class tor-pedo boat building at Bristol, R. l., by the Herreshoffs, and the six cruisers and a prac-tice vessel, the construction of which was authorized by Congress in September, but which have not yet been begun. With regard to the

Production of Power by Machinery, the report says: "An examination of the state of the art in 1885 led to the conclusion that the machinery of naval vessels ought to be so designed as to produce 10-horse power for each ton of machinery, and it was determined to make that the standard and to enter into no contracts that were not based substantially thereon. Plans of machinery were purchased abroad which, upon trial, had approximated that result. Bidders were authorized to bid upon the plans thus submitted to competition, or were permitted to submit their own plans, but were obliged to guarantee the results determined upon by the department under severe penalties for failure and with compensating premiums in cases of attaining better results. It results that all the contracts for the construction of ships which have been entered into since March, 1885, call for the production of power by machinery equal to the highest standards.

The efforts of the department in this matter have been cordially seconded by the bureau chiefs, and it is believed that at the present time the department has reached the point where entire reliance can be placed upon it for the production of war vessels equal in character to those of any other country." It is gratifying to be able to report, says the secretary, that, as will be seen from the following table, notwithstanding the large expenditures for the reduction in other directions has made the total expenditures of the department less for these years than for the three years ending June 30, 1884, the ordinary expenses of the department having been re-

"Coast and Harbor Defence Vessels" the Secretary states that in the last annual report of the department the considerations were given leading to the conclusion that it would be unwise for the department to follow the course of the European powers in building unprotected torpedo boats, and in the present uncertainty regarding the practipresent uncertainty regarding the practicability of submarine boats, and while
waiting the practical trial of the
dynamite gunboat, it has been deemed
wise for the department to build
one light draught heavily armored
harbor defence floating battery, or ram, for
which designs have been prepared by the
bureau of construction and steam engineering, in consultation with the chief of the
bureau of ordnance.

The business methods of the department
are discussed at some length, and a history

The business methods of the department are discussed at some length, and a history given of the efforts being made to simplify, systematize and improve them. Upon this ubject the reportsays: "During the years of 1884 and 1885 over 50 per cent. In value of the supplies of the department were obtained by open purchases without competition. During the last year the proportion of such purchases was less than 1! per cent. and in the course of the next fiscal year it is believed that the open purchases can be reduced to about 5 per cent. The system of property accounts for the navy referred to in the last annual report has been in successful operation since July 1. The experience of the first quarter shows that it is simple, and that there is no difficulty in keeping pace with current work at the largest stations.

The report says that by careful watching of the disbursem his on foreign stations and calling the attention of pay officers to the subject of their dra ts, by which greatly improved rates have been procured, the depirtment able to report that ou the items of commission, interest and exchange whereas a net loss of \$103.493 was made in the two years and ten months, ending April 24, 1885; for the three years ending June 30, 1888, a net gain of \$703 was made. A chapter is devoted to naval progress during the year at home and abroad, and in it a

the naval manœuvres of the year and is fully recognized by all naval powers. But with the

Increase of the Number of Cruisers Then, Says Secretary Whitney. We Are

Democracy?"
"Not in the least. The result shows that

"Not in the least. The result shows that a majority of the people are Democrats, Mr. Cleveland received a ma ority of the popular vote. If this had been differently distributed he would nave been elected. I have long desired to have some method of voting for president that would enable the majority of the people to elect the president."

"Can this be done without changing the Constitution?"

"Can this be done without changing the Constitution?"
"Yes. The vote by States need not be disturbed, but a law may be passed to give this vote a different expression. In the Forty fifth Congress I was one of the committee, composed of General Benjamin Butler and others, that considered this question. My proposition was not to give the entire electoral vote of a State to one set of electors, but to give each their proportion according to the popular votes in the State. For instance, Kentucky has 13 electoral votes. The State votes Democratic. Give, the Democrats, first, the two electors at large, and divide the vote among the other electors, giving first, the two electors at farge, and divide the vote among the other electors, giving Democratic popular vote and the Republi-cans a share in proportion to the Republi-can popular vote. I think this could be readily done and the people would elect a president of their choice."

Mr. Carlisle leaves for Washington to-

MARGERY DEANE DEAD. She Had Been Ill in Paris for a Num-

ber of Weeks.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 30.-A cable despatch from Paris, received here this morning states that Mrs. T. T. Pitman, (Margery Deane) died there this afternoon. been in Paris since spring. with nervous prostration. Mrs. Pitman with nervous prostration. Mrs. Pitman was well known in Boston and in literary circles all over the country and world, having written much for newspapers and magazines and also published several books. She was the wife of T. T. Pitman, proprietor of the Newport Daily News, and daughter of L. D. Davis, editor of the paper. Her mother and husband left New York for Havre last Wednesday, and will not learn of her death until their arrival,

A KANSAS BANK SUSPENDS.

erty Attached.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 30 .- A telegram re ceived in this city states that the Woodsdale State Bank has suspended. Its finances had not been judiciously managed, and the institution had not been doing a profitable business for several months. D.W. Walker, who is the principal depositor, had an attachment served on the bank and all its Postmaster Hinton of White Church is missing. His accounts with the govern-ment are badly mixed. Several suits against Hinton were begun yesterday by parties who had indorsed his notes.

VOTE OF MAINE.

Plurality to be 23,253.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 30.-The official count of the presidential vote in Maine was coming a Republican plurality of 23,253 in the

Androscoggin 4,	893	3,585	219	201
Aroostook 3,	365	1,808	*360	8
Cumberland 9,	880	7,975	458	50
Franklin 2,	485	1.518	53	21
lancock 4.	160	2.772	57	69
Cennebec 7.	453	4.139	221	119
Knox 2,	965	2,290	99	317
Incoln 2,	438	1.801	84	10
)xford 4.	349	2.951	141	80
Penobscot 7.	873	5.292	338	77
Piscatagnis 2,	091	1,297	77	
Sagadahoc 2.	536	1,246	116	112
omerset 4.	572	2.851	97	60
Waldo 3,	123	2,504	81	75
Washington 4,	298	2,876	40	84
York	255	5,576	250	61
Totals73,	734	50,481	2.691	1.344

it has been recognized, in view of the recent introduction of high explosive project. John Morley's Objection to

FOREIGN NEWS

of visitors to the United States Naval Academy. abstracts of which have been published from time to time as they were placed in the hands of the secretary.

CARLISLE INTERVIEWED.

Work of the Next Congress—He is a Democrat and Wants to See the House Democratic.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 29.—Speaker Carlisle has been having a brief season of surcease from political toil and is greatly enjoying the rest therefrom among his friends in Covington. He was seen by your correspondent this afternoon.

"What will be done in Congress this winter?" was asked.

"I really do not know much more about that than you do," replied the speaker. Until we get together at Washington, it will be difficult to say what will be done." "Do you think a tariff bill will be passed his session?"

"So far as the Democrats are concerned," said Mr. Carlisle, "we shall adhere to the principles of the Mills bill, We are committed to this by our action in Congress and in the presidential contest through which we have just passed. We shall not pass the Senate tariff bill asit stands. If the Senate sends the House a bill that embraces the principles of the bill we passed last summer the House, I think will pass it. We will surrender no principles."

"The House is ready to pass the 'Omnibus, or Springer bill, which admits all the terri-

will surrender no principles."

"The House is ready to pass the 'Omnibus,' or Springer bill, which admits all the territories as States. except Wyoming, Idaho and Utah. We will assa a bill to admit sall the territories as States. except Wyoming, Idaho and Utah. We will assa a bill to admit sall the territories as States. except Wyoming, Idaho and Utah. We will assa a bill to admit sall the territories as States. except Wyoming, Idaho and Utah. We will assa a bill to admit sall the territories as States. except Wyoming, Idaho and Utah. We will assa a bill to admit sall the territories as States. except Wyoming, Idaho and Utah. We will assa a bill to admit sall the territories as States. except Wyoming, Idaho and Utah. We will assa a bill to admit sall the territories as States. except Wyoming, Idaho and Utah. We will assa bill to admit sall the territories as States. except Wyoming, Idaho and Utah. We will also state to a state of the land purchase bill to make two States of the newspapers. I have no means of knowing anything more than what I see in the newspapers. I have no the see in the newspapers. I have no the strongest claims. I would not like to express a positive opinion on this subject, if I had any."
"Do you think the Republicans will attempt to legislate to unsettle conditions in the South?"

Thave no doubt, from what I read, that they will altempt something of the kind in the next Congress. The basis of representation in Congress is fixed by the Constitution upon population and not upon votes. The Republicans cannot compel the nextoos to vote if they dont want to and they can make no change except by constitutional amendment. They boast that they gave the negro the right to vote. It would seem strange if they should now attempt to disfranchise him because they cannot control his vote. The Republicans may agitate this question for political effect; that is about all they can do.

"The result of the presidential election has not uns ttled your confidence in the plemocracy?"

"Not will be least. The res

ble arose over the action of Mr. Brooke Rob-inson, Conservative member for Fudley, in putting a motion on the paper to prevent discussion upon the chainmakers griev-ances. Mr. Graham had characterized this as a dishonorable trick, and had expressed the belief that the government had insti-gated Mr. Robinson to perform it. He had refused to withdraw this statement, and hence his dismissal. Mr. Graham says he will not apologize, no matter what the re-sult may be.

sult may be.
LONDON, Dec. 1.—Messrs. Finucane and Sheehy, Parnellite members of Parliament, received registered letters today addressed "Members' Lobby," from the crown solicitor. They contained a legal undertaking tor. They contained a legal undertaking for signatures to appear at a fixed date for trial. This action is considered as another breach of privilege. It is doubtful if either gentlemen will sign the documents. The matter may be brought before a select com-

The sale of the Great Eastern yielded a The sale of the Great Eastern yielded a profit of \$100,000.

The Rothschilds syndicate has taken an Austrian loan of \$10,000,000.

It is feared that the supply of petroleum in Russia is becoming exhausted.

The Canadian Parliament will meet for the despatch of business on either Jan. 24

or 31.

The engagement is announced at Paris of Prince von Pless of the German embassy to a beautiful American girl of Baltimore. The Irish land purchase bill passed the third reading in the British House of Commons Thursday by a vote of 202 to 141.

At Viau, Cherokee Nation on Saturday night, a drunken row resulted in the killing of five men and the wounding of another. France and Holland have agreed to sub mit to arbitration the question of the de limitation of their respective possessions in

The Irish land commission has ordered large reductions in rents in the vicinity of Thurles. In some cases the reductions are as high as 49 per cent.

M. Maurice Richard, minister of fine arts in the Ollvier cabinet of 1870, and Prince Napoleon's chief supporter, died recently in Paris at the age of 56.

in Paris at the age of 56.

A Tory member of the British Parliament has been imprisoned for contempt of court in failing to pay £3778 due by him as administ ator of his uncle's estate. minist ator of his uncle's estate.

A despatch from Belgrade states that serieus election riots occurred recently in Servia. Several lives were lost, and many public buildings were demolished.

Mr. Conder, member of l'arliament and Mayor of Clonmel, Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Dillon have been nominated high sheriffs of Limerick, the latter also of Drogheda.

The steamer Newburg of Leith, loaded with coal, foundered recently in the North sea. Sixteen persons were drowned, and one was rescued and landed in Norway. E. Walsh, proprietor of The People, a paper published at Wexford, Ire., has been sentenced to five weeks' imprisonment for making speeches intended to excite the

The Boulang'st committee advise their adherents not to take part in the Band n demonstration, on the ground that it is a French government trap to provoke a bloody collision.

account of the army and 27,000,000 on account of the navy.

In a speech at Edinburgh, Lord Salisbury, the prime minister, declared himself in favor of woman suffrage, and said he hoped the day was not far distant when women would be allowed to vote.

The Russian government is about to create a railway department, which will be empowered to fix tariffs and classify freight. M. Witte, a tariff specialist, will direct the department.

direct the department.

The Liberal-Unionists will have a big demonstration in Birmingham in April next. In the meantime they will stump the country, travelling in vans bearing the inscription "Union Jack".

Totals......73,734 50,481 2,691 1,344

Failures of a Week.

New York, Nov. 30.—The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days, as reported to R. G.
Dun & Co. and E. Russell & Co. of the mercantile agency, number for the United States will and for Cleaned 21 or a total of the United States will and for Cleaned 21 or a total of the United States will and for Cleaned 21 or a total of the United States will and for Cleaned 21 or a total of the United States will and for Cleaned 21 or a total of the United States will and for Cleaned 21 or a total of the United States will and for Cleaned 21 or a total of the United States will and for Cleaned 21 or a total of the United States will and for Cleaned 21 or a total of the United States will and for Cleaned 21 or a total of the Cleaned 21 or

were used. Four snors were exchanged, but neither combatant was hurt.

Mme. le Ray contemplates another voyage of exploration. This intrepid French woman, who has traveled all over Asia Minor, is about to start for Teheran, from whence she intends making excursions into

the least accessible portions of the Persian dominions.

The Spanish Cabinet has approved a bill which grants suffrage to all persons over 25 years old, who have had a residence of two years in the same place, except officers, soldiers paupers and criminals.

The case of a Christian history abandon

A Dublin despatch says that a news asso-pose will insist upon promulgating a lecond rescript on the Irish question. The rish bishops will shortly be summoned to

The London Daily News says it regrets
Lord Salisbury's decision to delay the appointment of a successor to Lord Sackville.
This course, it thinks may rovoke President Cleveland to withdraw Minister
Phelps.

Polish papers announce the death of M. Nas erowski-Oczkowice, the last survivor or the band of students who, on the memorable night of Nov. 29, 1830, broke into the Belvidere Palace at Warsaw in the vain

Five armed bandits assaulted Francisca Sosa on his estate in Guira de Melena, Cuba, and informed him that he must g ve them \$1500 in gold, or they would kidnap one of his children. Sosabad no other remedy but to assent to their demands. The bandits after getting the money rode quietly away. It is stated that the physicians of ex-Empress Eugenie are endeavoring to induce her to depart from her present mournful existence, and to mingle to some event in the world, Queen Victoria and Princess Beatrice seek to provide distraction for her by giving musical soirees, the invitations to which she cannot easily decline.

The election in the Holborn district of London Thursday resulted in the choice of Mr. Bruce, Conservative, by a vote of 4398 against 3433 for Lord Compton, the Gladstonian. In the election two years ago Colonel Duncan, Conservative, whose death last week left the seat in Parliament vacant, had a majority of 1700 out of a total of 5600. It has inst leaked out that a large number. It has just leaked out that a large number of registered letters from western Canada and the United States are missing, and that there has been a wholesale robbery of mails coming in by the Grand Trunk railway. It is stated that a large amount of money has been stolen. The post office authorities give no explanation, but are investigating the matter. A private person living near Nottingham.

Eng. has received a letter signed "Jack the Ripper's Pal," stating that both the writer of the letter and "Jack" committed the re-cent murders in the Whitechapel district. The writer says that "Jack" is a Bavarian whom he first met aboard a ship returning

A quarrel has arisen between Frince Bismarck and Stettin merchants, who unanimously refused to comply with the order of the ministry to begin to alter the conditions of the del'very of corn, in accordance with the regulations which Frince Bismarck issued in September. The presidents of the Berlin Bourse have consented to post quotations of and transactions in the new Russian loan. a. Styria, Salzburg and Franconia, has

and if they took any part whatever in politics, it was the worse for them.

At a meeting of the French cabinet Saturday M. de Freycinet, m nister of war, explained that he had arrived at an agreement with the budget committee for an extra loan on account of defensive works. He said the estimates of the total expenditures of the War Department were 500,000,000f, of which the estimates of 400,000,000f, would immediately be submitted to the Chamber of Deputies. The credits for the war office for 1889 were estimated at 180,000,000f.

war office for 1889 were estimated at 180, 000,000f.

The London Daily News says it learns from official sources that, in the recent interview between the Pope and Count Herbert Bismarck, the former remarked; "If the events of 1870 had depended upon me, everything would have been speedily arranged. Now, after the lapse of so much time, it is more difficult, but 1 shall regain the time lost." Count Herbert replied; "God has not made it possible for a man to recall as nale moment of his existences and your holiness wishes to recall 18 years."

A young Frenchman, named Tiquet, was recently sentenced at Paris to imprisonment for defrauding several persons. He protested that he was innocent, but his accusers swoie to his identity. The next day another man was before the court on a similar charge. He presented so wonderful a resemblance to Tiquet that the magistrate determined to investigate, and the result was that Tiquet was found to be innocent, and that the fraud was perpetrated by his unknown double.

Lord Salisbury, in a speech at Edinburgh, after represent and that the result has the represent and the required to the representation of the results of the representation of the remaining of the representation of the representation of the remaining of the remaining of the remaining of the remain

unknown double.

Lord Salisbury, in a speech at Edinburgh, after returning thanks for a resolution of confidence in the government, said he believed that Scotland was beginning to realize the dangers of Gladstonianism and was becoming Unionist. He trusted that the government's scheme of local government for Scotland would prove satisfactory. He urged the Scotch to put no trust in Mr. Gladstone's home rule promises, which, he said, were vague because within Mr. Gladstone's own mind his plan was undefined. The speech was enthusiastically received by an audience numering 5800 persons. The speech was enthusiastically received by an audience numbering 5800 persons.

That marvel of modern engineering, the Eiffel Tower, on the Champs de Mars, Paris, which was expected to be one of the ornaments of next year's exposition, is said to be, in point of architectural beauty, a dismal failure. A letter from an American in France is pronounced in its condemnation of the great iron structure. The writer says: "I wanted to stay in Paris, but that tower, which is now 800 feet high, worried me out of my plan. It haunts you. You cannot help seeing it, and the more you see it the crazier you get. I am now 200 miles it the crazier you get. I am now 200 miles from Paris. vet the first thing I see when I get up in the morning is that awful tower. It is a terrible bore. When it reaches its full height one will be able to see it. I guess, all over France. I shall then go to Africa."

HARRISON AND THE SOUTH.

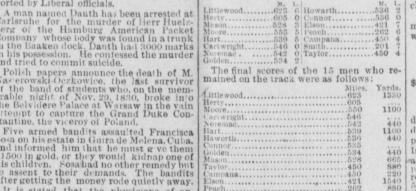
Sentiments of the President-Elect

Very Guardedly Expressed.

The case of a Christian bishop abandoning his creed to embrace Islamism is rare. Auch an apostate is M. Karekin, Armenian-fareg ran bishop in Asia Minor. He has assumed the name of Achmet Mukhtar.

Littlewood Wins the New York Tournament, Making 623 Miles 1320 Yards, Besting Previous Best Record. Beating Previous Best Record.

sport will be chronicled the fact that George



C. Smith. 201 1540
The actual time of the race was 139 hours 59 minutes, and in that time Littlewood rested 16 hours 26 minutes, and Herty rested 15 hours 19 minutes.
The receipts of the week amounted to about \$19,123; of this sum \$9561 will be divided among the walkers. Littlewood will get \$3824, with the \$1000 added for beating the record; Herty gets \$1721; Moore, \$147; Cartwright, \$860; Noremac, \$575; Hart. \$484; Howarth. \$382; Connor, \$286; Golden, \$191, and Mason, \$95.

INJURY TO FAMOUS PACER.

Jay-Eye-See Cut by Glass and Nearly Bleeds to Death. 'RACINE, Wis., Nov. 27.—Jav-Eye-See, the famous pacer, cut his foot with a piece of lass in the pasture today and nearly bled death. His recovery is doubtful. He is valued at \$50,000.

THREE MEN KILLED.

A Train Crashes Into an Engine While Descending a Steep Grade. MERRITTON, Ont., Dec. 3 .- A coal train at the tank here this morning. Fireman Michael Sherry, Engineer James Williams and Brakeman Allan of the coal train were killed. It is said that the body of a tramp, who was stealing a ride, is in the debris. The acci-dent was caused by the coal train getting beyond control while descending an ex-tremely steep grade of the Wefiand division of the Great Western railway leading into

SUCH A TINY COFFIN.

Lillian, the Youngest of the Millbury Quartet, Buried.

Worcester, Dec. 3.-There was a large mains were in a coffin 16 inches long.

ALMOST FATAL EXPLOSION. Accumulated Dust the Cause of

Several Severe Injuries. SAGANAW CITY, Mich.. Nov. 30,-An explosion, supposed to have been caused by an accumulation of dust in the furnace room, de nolished the walls of the Stenglein furniure factory yesterday. The wrecked build ng caught fire and was totally destroyed severely injured, and one man is reported puried in the ruins. The pecuniary loss is about \$25,000.

EFFECTS OF THE STORM.

A Reading Coal Steamer Goes Down with All on Board.

The full effect of the remarkable storm which swept up the coast Sunday, continuing all day Monday, of last week, is now terribly apparent. The wind blew with terrific force and the waves dashed mountains high along the New England coas The havoc wrought on the sea was truly appalling; the coast of Massachusetts is strewn with wrecks. The worst disaster Boston fishing schooner Edward H. Nor-ton's crew, off First Cliff, Scituate. Captain ty of Hull, and showed conspicuous hero-sm in their dangerous work. Another ter-tible loss is that of the Philadelphia and keading Iron Company's steamer Allenkeading Iron Company's steamer Allentown, with 18 lives, in Massachusetts bay.

THE ALABAMA TROUBLE.

tion Exaggerated. Augusta, Ga., Dec. 2.—The reports of insurrection in Wilkes county are much exaggerated. There is no uprising there and the county is now quiet. The trouble arose over the arrest of Tim Smith and John Coleman, who resisted a posse and used arms. The rumors that the negroes were arming in the neigh-orhood aroused the whites, who took Coleman and Smith from the took Coleman and Smith from the posse, and it is believed made way with them. F. B. Cade, a prominent farmer and storekeeper in Wilkes county, who, it is said, had aided the negroes in arming and resisting the posse, was notified to leave the county, and has left. The people of Wilkes county as a whole do not approve the lynching. The matter will be brought into the court.

PERUVIAN ATROCITIES

Resulting in the Murder of 140 People.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.-The twenty-first six- The Curate of Moyaro Beaten to Death with Stones and Sticks.

> His Venerable Mother's Head Cut Off for Trying to Save Her Son.

> nterior country by Indians. The curate of Moyaro was shot and beaten to death with sticks and stones, and when his venerable mother interfered she was

> shot and her head cut off. Another woman who tried to save her was The bodies of all three were wrapped in

hides and thrown into the river.
At La Pesa street a riot occurred, owing to an attempt to head a movement for Cama-

In the indiscriminate firing by government troops, 137 men, women and children were killed and 60 wounded.

PAID TO VETERANS.

\$22,000,000 Disbursed by Pension Department in November.

Washington, Nov. 30.—The treasury disbursements have been unusually large furing the month of November, the pension payments alone amounting to \$22,000,000 at the department this afternoon that the public debt statement, to be issued tomo row, will show an apparent increase of \$11.500,000 in the debt since Nov. 1, instead of the usual mouthly reduction. There is course no actual increase in the debt itsel but merely a reduction in the cash in the thereis a reduction in the cash in the treasury available for the payment of the lebt.

DEMANDED COLD OR HIS CHILD. Cuban Bandits Secure \$1500 and Ride Quietly Away. NEW YORK, Nov. 30 .- A World special

New York, Nov. 30.—A world special from Havana says:

Five armed bandits assaulted Francisca Sosa on his estate in Guira de Melena, and informed him that he must give them \$1500 in gold, or they would kidnap one of his children. Sosa had no other remedy but to assent to their demands. The bandits after getting the money rode quietly away.

TO BREAK THE SOLID SOUTH. Representative Oates of Alabama

Preaches a Startling Doctrine.

Cleveland Predicted His Own Defeat a Week Before Election.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 30.—The Washington High School Review of this city publishes under date of Nov. 27, and with heading, "Was it a presentiment?" the folowing communication from President Cleveland to that paper:

"Washington, D. C., Oct, 30, 1888.

Manager of the Review:
DEAR SIR—I hereby subscribe to one cop
of the Review. Address (after March 4
Buffalo, N. Y. GROVER CLEVELAND." It appears from this short but significant note that Mr. Cleveland predicted his own lefeat a week before it occurred, by assuming that after March 4, 1889, his resistence would be at Buffalo.

CORNELL LOSES \$1,500,000. Jennie McGraw Fiske's Bequest Would Have Made It the Richest University in the Country. ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 28.-Cornell has lost

the \$1,500,000 bequeathed to it by Jennie McGraw Fiske.

In the Court of Appeals yesterday, a decision was handed down aftirming the findngs of the court below. Justice Peckham, who writes the decision, holds that Cornell University is, by the provisions of its charter, limited strictly to the possession of \$3,000,000 worth of property. The opinion states that at the time that Mrs. opinion states that at the time that Mrs. Fiske made her will, the university already possessed more property than the aggregate permitted by its charter. Consequently, it cannot take the various legacies bequeathed by her. Mrs. Fiske's will set aside \$200,000 for specific funds and provided that the balance of the estate left after paying other legacies should also go to Cornell University.

A DROP OF 145 FEET.

Young Ackert, a Painter, Takes an Involuntary Jump.

New York, Dec. 3.—Brodie, the bridge dropper, has a formidable rival. At 10 a. m. on Saturday the workmen on the new

Manhattan bridge across the Harlem river

bove High Bridge, saw a dark object flash

through the air and disappear in the shallow water below. Some one shouted that a

man had fallen from the bridge. Men got into a boat to go and bring in the dead body.

into a boat to go and bring in the dead body, but before they were fairly seated the lively but very muddy body came up and struck out to dead body. The president Elect

Very Guardedly Expressed:

GREENVILLE, S. C., Nov. 27.—The Green reprised by the periodic property of the court.

DEMOGRATIC VETERANS.

It was written in reply to a letter urging that the Southern commercial interests would be releved from obstraction caused by doubts and fears regarding that the Southern policy of the coming administration; General Harrison, and fears regarding the property of the coming administration; General Harrison, and the growth of the property of the property

first and hands extended above his head. On the way down he was seen to turn several complete somersaults, and. finally, to plunge head foremost into the waer. No body expected to see him come up alive. The hero of the adventure seemed the least concerned of anybody.

WILL HARRISON DARE

To Disregard the Claims of Blaine !- The Plumed Knight Getting Restless.

AUGUSTA. Me., Dec. 3.—Mr. Blaine arrived home from New York, Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. While ostensibly he went there to express his sympathies to General W. T. Sherman on the death of his estima-ble wife, Mr. Blaine's friends here make no concealment of their opinion that he really went for a different object. Since he sturned home he has been besieged by SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 3.—Advices local politicians, hoping that they might from Peru, received by the Panama steamer, glean some information as to whether Mr. Blaine had any news to impart in respect to the make-up of President-elect Harrison's

> Your correspondent has talked with a number this forenoon, and it is very evi-dent that they are not happy. I am able to dent that they are not happy. I am able to state on the best of authority that Mr. Blaine has received no encouraging letter from Mr. Harrison, and that he has no assurances from any one high in the councils of his party that any cabinet position will be tendered him. I was told Saturday, by a person who is very close to Mr. Blaine, that Mr. Harrison would not dare to ignore Mr. Blaine. Another person who sees and talks with Mr. Blaine nearly every day, told me this forenoon that he had no doubt that Harrison would tender the portfolio of state to Blaine, that Mr. Btaine would probably decline it.
>
> It is clear from these remarks from people who bear such close relations to Blaine, that he has not as yet received any assurances from the man in Indianapolis. There is no concealing the fact that the Republican politicians here are very despondent over the sitution, and the fact that they can get no intimation as to what Harrison will do. Mr. Blaine himself is getting very restless and their hopes are only based now on the idea that Harrison will not dare to refuse Blaine a place at the head of the table.

HIRED MAN SAYS IT HAD HORNS.

Carniverous Monster That Is Terrifying New Jersey Farmers-Unsuccessful Attempt to Hunt It Down.

sheep pens thereabouts, and even carrying off an occasional pig. Wild cats are known measures to benefit the masses, and offers o exist in that part of the State, but the valuable suggestions to help along the cause piggest and wildest of them could hardly of tariff reform. He pays a glowing tribute carry away a sheep or hog. So the time was ripe for stories of a mysterious monster, and message in full is as follows: when they came, eager and ready listeners were not lacking.

Representative Oates of Alabama
Preaches a Startling Doctrine.

Washington, Nov. 30.—In an interview yesterday, Representative W. C. Oates of Alabama expressed himself as favoring the entire disfranchisement of the negroes.

He believes this action would result beneficially to both whites and blacks, and be best for the South and for the country at large.

The only way to break the solid South, he thinks, is to completely eliminate the negro from politics.

VIRGINIA'S OFFICIAL VOTE.

Small Plurality for Cleveland—The Congressmen.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 29.—The following is the official vote of the State as canva-sed by the State board: Cleveland, 151,977; Harrison, 150,438; Fiske, 1678. A number of cities and counties failed to make any return of the Prohibition vote.

For congressme—First district, Browne (Rep.), 414 majority; second, Bowden (Rep.), 4

So from all about the great swamp today the men gathered with their shotguns and plenty of ammunition. They hunted high and low, but never a beast saw, they. All the forenoon it was kept up and well into the afternoon. Great things were expected, but all that fell were a few rabbits, and the great monster still lies in his lair.

Meanwhile the farmers are wondering whether the strange monster will reappear. If he doesn't strike out for some new part of the country they say they can surely hunt him down when winter sets in, for then Great Bear swamp will be frozen over and valiant hunters will be able to penetrate its most hidden wilds.

The Explorer Said to be at the Back of the Great Oil Rivers.

RUMOR RECARDING STANLEY.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 3. - Mail advices received here from the west coast of Africa say: A rumor has reached Bonny from the ceeding at the back of the Great Oil Rivers. ander the British flag, and that the natives

are friendly. CARPET MILL WACES REDUCED.

E. S. Higgins & Co. of New York to Pay Their Help Less. New York, Dec. 3.-E. S. Higgins & Co., the carpet manufacturers, have notified their employes that on Dec. 17 the wages of all their men paid by the week will be reduced 10 per cent. and of those paid by the piece 15 per cent. It is said that wages have been reduced in all of the carpet mills in the United States.

A WIFE'S MISTAKE.

She Gives Her Husband the Wrong Medicine and He Dies.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 2.—Charles French, a young English butcher living on Bank street, was ill tonight, and the doctor prescribed "black draught." This was procured by his wife, who also obtained some liniment for herself in another bottle. On reaching home he asked for the medicine, and in error she gave him the liniment. He knew that he had taken something wrong and rushed to the nearest doctor's office, where he died in intense agony.

REDUCED JUST ONE-HALF. Atchison and California Roads De-

crease Their Capital. Springfield, M. Nov. 30.—Certificates were recorded today decreasing the capital of the Atchison. Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company of Chicago from \$10,000,000 to \$5,000,000, and the capital of the Chicago, Santa Fe & California road from \$30,000,000 to \$15,000,000. The two correspondences \$30,000,000 to \$15,000,000. The two cor-

[New York Sun.]
A lady had occasion late one evening to enter her servant's bedroom in an uptown flat in New York. Abigail lay fast asleep, over her head a capacious cotton umbrella. "What's this?" asked the astonished

mistress, waking up the woman.
"Oh, mem." said the abigail. "the next "Oh, mem." said the abigail. "the next family's refrigerator do be right over my bed, mem, and it drips on me that much I had to put up me umbrella."
"Why didn't you tell me about it? I can have it fixed," said the lady.
"Sure. mem. it do be no trouble at all to put up the umbrella." said this contented serving woman. But the leak was stopped the next day.

The Kindly Club for Women. There are any number of organizations

composed of women, but the latest one is perhaps the most unique. It is called "The Kindly Club," and its headquarters are in New York. Its object is the cultivation of kindly thought by kindly words, and by the slandering. The one qualification de-manded of a member is that she shall sign the form of membership and pledge herself "to strive earnestly to cultivate kindliness of thought and word: to resolve never to repeat derogatory or ill-natured remarks of

President Cleveland and the

Constitution's Centenary.

He Takes No Backward Step

on the Revenue Reduction. Unnecessary Tribute from an Over-

Taxed People.

The Fisheries Treaty Failure and the Sackville Incident.

Relations with Japan, China, Persia, Germany and Hayti.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3,-President Grover Cleveland today presented to Congress his last annual message. It is a remarkable document, replete with timely hints and valuable suggestions on the vital questions of the day. The President calls attention to the dan-

gers of vast accumulations of money in the treasury, wrung from the people by a bur-densome tariff, and urges a speedy reduc-New York, Nov. 29.—In one region of densome tariff, and urges a speedy reduction of the surplus by removing the tax pesides giving thanks today. It was in the off the necessaries of life. He retreats not ountry surrounding the Great Bear swamp. | an inch from the position he assumed in his a wild and desolate region, about 15 miles previous messages. The great stress on the treasury should be relieved at once, and the past an unknown and mysterious animal system of taxing the many to support the

message in full is as follows:
To the Congress of the United States:
As you assemble for the discharge of the duties you have assumed as the representatives of a free and generous people, your meeting is marked by an interesting and impressive incident. With the expiration of the present session of the Congress, the first century of our constitutional existence as a nation will be completed.
Our survival for 100 years is not sufficient to assure us that we no longer have dangers to fear in the maintenance, with all its promised blessings, of a government founded upon the freedom of the people. The time rather admonshes to soberly inquire whether in the past we have always kept in the course of safety, and whether we have before us a way plain and clear which leads to happiness and perpetuity; when the experiment of our government was undertaken, the chart adopted for guidance was the Constitution. Departure from the lines there laid down is failure. It is only by a strict adherence to the direction they indicate, and by restraint within the limitation they fix that we can furnish proof to the world of the fitness of the American for self-government.

The equal and exact justice of which we

ment.

The equal and exact justice of which we have as the underlying principle of our in-

The citizen of our republis in its early days rigidly insisted upon full compliance with the letter of this bond, and saw stretching out before him a clear field for individual endeavor. His tribute to the support of his government was measured by the cost of its economical maintenance and he was secure in the enjoyment of the remaining recompense of his steady and contented toil. In those days the frequent of the remaining recompense of his steady and contented toil. In those days the frequent of the remaining recompense of his steady and contented toil. In those days the frequent of the remaining recompense of his steady and contented toil. In those days the frequent of the remaining recompense of his steady and contented toil. In those days the frequent of the remaining recompense of the citizen content of the grand of the remaining propelle who, side by side, in friendly competition wrought for the enholement and dignt ty of man; for the solution of the problem of free government and for the achievement of the grand destiny awaiting the land which Got had given them.

A century has passed. Our citics are the analyst process of the remaining process of the fortunes rever dreamed of by the fathers of the remulble; our business men are madly striving in the race for riches, and immense agreegations of capital outrun the imagination in the maginitude of their undertakings.

We view with pride and satisfaction this bright bicture of our country's growth and prosperity, while only a closer scrutiny develops a sombre shading.

Upon more careful inspection we find the wealth and luxiry of our others mingled with his father's simple and laborious life, ioins the eager crowd for easily acquired woulth. A crowdeal and constantly increasing urban population suggests the impoverishment of rural sections and discontent with acrieding the results from the discriminating the rich and perfect of the support of the father of the remaining properse and the employed is constantly widening and classes are applied with his fathe

Some Pertinent Extracts from Professor C. A. Goessmann's Reports of Earlier Experiments-Farmers Ought to Make Their Fertilizers

Themselves, Etc., Etc., Etc. [WRITTEN FOR THE WEEKLY GLOBE.] While the reports of the present experi-ment stations that you publish are very valuable and instructive to the farmers, and will no doubt have an increasing value in the future as opportunity offers for cor-roboration and comparison of past experiments and the instituting of new ones, still it is well to keep in mind the past reports of of fertilizers for Massachusetts, from which so much valuable information has been obtained by the farmers in regard to fertilizers. As it is not probable that they will be | Europe. published again, it seems to me that I can do no better service to the farmers than to give a few extracts from some of his reports which may induce farmers to read them carefully and reflect upon them.

In the Massachusetts Agricultural Report for 1874-5, page 32, he says: "Reliable standard fertilizers are needed in the interest of a rational system of manuring and of good economy. As soon as they are being of a changeable character it is safer for the farmer to buy the crude stock and compound the materials he wishes to use.

secure good and reliable fertilizers at a reasonable price. Every intelligent farmer ws well that the amount of prepared plant food on hand represents the main fair return depends the financial success of the farmers, as a general rule, about onehalf the amount more than they ought to." In the report, 1877-8, page 324, he says: "Many recent experiments, at home and indorse the practice of composting fine-ground mineral phosphates, for some months, with fecal barnyard manure, as a very efficient course to secure, in an

Report of 1884-6, page 452: "No mode of supplying our special wants of plant vation of crops is as safe as the practice to supplement, if needed, our home-made mapures with commercial fertilizing ingredients, in the form of suitable raw materials and chemicals, to meet our wants. . . . The best financial success on the part of the farmer can only be secured by the gradual adoption of that system of manuring the

farms."
On page 458: "The value of ground South Carolina phosphate depends largely on its mechanical condition."
Report 1874-5, page 376: "As carbonic acid acts powerfully on the disintegration and final solution of all kinds of phosphates, it is but reasonable to assume that satifactory results may be secured by incoporating daily a certain amount of finely ground phosphates—as South Carolina, Navassa or Sombrero quano, even apatite, etc.—into barnyard manure, or by composting them in the fall upon meadows and pasture land, or upon soils rich in humus. These phosphates, in their finely divided conditions are appearable form. phosphates, in their finely divided condition, are apparently in no less suitable form for assimilation than a large proportion of the original phosphoric acid in the cultithe stock of that acid for future crops at

Quantities of Seed Required for Given Lengths of Drill.

Professor L. H. Bailey of the Michigan Agricultural College experiment station says that careful records of the quantity of seed used in those vegetables ordinarily sown in drills, show that the quantity re quired is usually much less than recomures indicate the extent to which this is true, the quantities recommended being taken from Henderson's new "Gardening for Profit."

245 feet of dfill; \$50 feet of McLean's Little Gem used three quarts, or one quart for every 283% feet; 850 feet of Rural New Yorker used 344 quarts, or one quart for over 261 feet of drill; 850 feet of Cleve-land's Alaska required three quarts, or one quart for 283% feet. These figures indi-cate that the recommendations of Hender-sen are from over twice to almost three son are from over twice to almost three times too high. The following highest will show that Mr. B.'s sowings were thick enough: One pint of McLean's Advancer contains 1600 seeds. A pint sowed a tritle over 100 feet of drill giving over 15 peas for every foot of drill, or a plant every four-fifths of an inch. every foot of the fifths of an inch.

One ounce for 100 teet of drill recommended; 1000 feet of drill, sown thickly to Early Long Scarlet Shorttop, required 9 to ounces of seed. In this case the recommendation is not extravagant.

One ounce to 50 feet of drill recommended. Long Dark Blood, Eclipse and Bassano each required four ounces of seed for 334 feet of dril, or an ounce for 83½ feet, and the sowing was much too thick. An ounce of Long Dark Blood beet contains about 1300 fruit or seeds, or over 15½ fruits An ounce of Long Dark Blood beet contabout 1300 fruit or seeds, or over $15\frac{1}{2}$ fr to each foot of drill, as he sowed them. PARSNIP.

One ounce to 200 feet of drill is recommended: 1000 feet of drill of Hollow Crown took four ounces of seed, or an ounce to 250 feet of drill. The sowing was made in very hard ground, where a thick growth of seedlings is necessary in order to break the crust. Yet the sowing proyed over twice too thick.

CARROT. One ounce for 150 feet of drill recommended; 566 feet in hard ground used 1½ ounces of seed, or an ounce for over 377 feet of drill, and even then the stand was much thicker than desirable.

SALSIFY.

drill: 7½ ounces were used in 558 feet, or an ounce for about 74½ feet of drill. In this case the estimates were correct.

Special Fertilizers for Crass.

The New York experiment station at ieva, which is doing good work, has tested by experiment the effect of various commercial fertilizing substances upon grass or hay fields, including sodium nitrate potassium nitrate and sulphate, dissolved boneblack, gypsum and soluble Pacific guane. From that trial the following limit-

guane. From that trial the following limited conclusions are drawn:

1. That in one field introgen in its most soluble form was pre-eminently the special fertilizer to increase the growth under the conditions of the past season.

2. The other elements cannot be said to exert a positive influence on the crop, although when combined they did give a yield somewhat above a general allowance for errors.

for errors,

3. Muck and the available manure of poor quality were unprofitably employed for that

crop.

4. In another field nitrogen makes by far
the greatest increase, but the results do non
indicate that a single element can be profitdrum nitrate was the only fertilizer

view of the fact that it is believed in view of the fact that it is believed that top dressing mowing lands is a frutful means of in reasing the crops, the negative results of the experiments named would suggest a repet tion and further trial before any really satisfactory conclusions can be arrived at. Our own experience with manure and unleached ashes is directly opposite to the results reported by the station. We are inclined to think there were some unfavorable conditions that operated against an increase, or else there erated against an increase, or else there would have been a marked improvement.—[Germantown Telegraph.

in Australia during the same time increased in Australia during the same time increased 2,000,000 acres. India increased her wheat area about one-fourth, while the United Kingdom of Great Britain shows a decrease of more than 25 per cent. The land heretofore devoted to cereals in that country has been put in permanent pastirage or clover. The same authority shows that the cost of raising an acre of wheat in England is \$ 8.54, while the average returns, reckoning wheat at the average price for several years past is only \$39.02, being a profit of oly 48 cents per acre. The United States Department of Agriculture makes the average cost of growing an acre of wheat in the United States \$10.50, which is \$2.40 more than the average value of the crop in 1885. The wheat crop of America in 1885, according to these figures, was grown at a loss of \$85,000,000 to \$170,000,000. The cost of wheat production per acre in the different States is exceedingly variable, being \$6.72 to \$9.36 in lowa, \$4.80 to \$9.36 in Dakota. The deduction from the reports of the different countries is that the world for the last four years has been growing wheat at a loss. The world's smaller production in 1888 has caused an advance of about 30 cents per bushel on wheat in the United States, and a somewhat similar advance in

anch Agricultural Experiment Stations.

Professor Collier, in a recent bulletin of the New York station, makes some excel-lent suggestions regarding what are termed ranch stations. This is being done in several of the States, or at least in Connecticut, uite successfully, and will undoubtedly be the means of much good to both farmers and the work of the stations themselves. There is very much in the line or experimental work, such as determining the results produced by different fertilizing substances upon different soils, etc. This work in the same report, on page 385, he says:
"Many of the ammoniated superphosphates sell at a much higher price in the retail trade than a very liberal valuation of their essential constituents seem to warrant; a circumstance which deserves the serious consideration of the farmers. . . There seems to be scarcely a more promising field of immediate usefulness for farmers' clubs than to consider the various ways and means by which their members may be enabled to secure good and reliable fertilizers at a

Cattle Feeding Experiments. The following are conclusions of the Minesota Experiment Station in feeding catcapital he puts on interest, and that on its tle, taken from the No. 4 bulletin of the

station:
"While we do not necessarily claim that more digestible food is taken out of the silo than is put into it, the results of these experiments would suggest that ensilage has the quality of making the grain feeds with which they are given, more digestible. The cows seemed to relish the ensilage with grain far better than the moistened hay with a significant of the enthe successful production of our farm

during the winter, to the rich grain and hay ration given during the first period, very much strengthened our faith in the silo. This faith was made still stronger by the practical work of the experimental feeding as well as by the results. One promnent fact is that the timothy hay favored the production of fat on these cows, during both periods one and two, while ensilace favored the production of milk and butter.

butter.
Part bran instead of all corn, as a grain

ing the spring weather proved quite harm-ful, even when compared with results from ice-cold wa'er. This still further illustrates the point that warming water in any but very cold weather does not pay, and may

TESTS OF FERTILIZERS.

Some Inquiries by atsubscriber That are Important to Every Earmer-Knowledge of the Effect of Foods on Plants as Needed, as That of the Effect of the Food on Animals.

[WRITTEN FOR THE WEEKLY GLOBE.] etin 48 of the New Jersey Experiment Station at New Brunswick, results of analyses brands of commercial fertilizers sold in that The fact that two of them are worth far less than their selling price shows the sion. The director explains, however, that such official work is not of itself sufficient

"I cannot too often call the attention of farmers to the fact that their own indement and experience must be exercised in selecting the fertilizers best adapted to the crop to be grown and to the soil and its previous cropping and fertilization. Some may require those rich in nitrogen, others those having most phosphoric acid, and still others those in which there is a large percentage of potash. By attention to this it may reasonably be expected that crops will be increased and expenses diminished."

Will not the professor give us in one of his bulletins the action on plants of the rehis bulletins the action on plants of the respective ingredients-nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash—how they each operate to affect the plant? In feeding animals, we affect the plant? In feeding animals, we can tell the effects of the different foods given them, and, in case of illness, we know the effect on their system of the different remedies given. It is equally important for the average farmer to know in feeding his wintry weather. Three feet wide and seven when the shutters are being made, and the boards are put together as tight-fitting as possible, they will swell and become perfectly water-tight in dame, with a very great farmer to know in feeding his constant. remedies given. It is equally important for the average farmer to know, in feeding his plants, what the effect on the plant would be by the addition of each and any of the nstituents which go to make up the substance of the plant. I suppose each substance has a different effect on the plant; if

so, what is it? What is the best form in which to apply potash to the soil-carbonate, sulphate or muriate?

Do not most of the granite soils contain ample supplies of potash, either free or in Will soda ash serve as a substitute for

potash as an application to the soil?

Does soluble phosphoric acid, on being applied to the soil, revert to its original ondition, that is, become insoluble?
Will fine-ground phosphate rock mixed in with barn manure or fermented peat or muck become soluble or available, and in what length of time?

Can insoluble phosphoric acid be made

soluble by other means than the use of sulphuric acid, and if so, how? What proportion of the phosphoric acid in

commercial fertilizers is obtained from What proportion of the nitrogen in commercial fertilizers is obtained from fish

The theory of scientific agriculture is sed upon a complete knowledge of soils, dants, animals and manures, and it is evioughly understood no attempts at im provement or plans for increased produc-tion can possibly be successful.

A SUBSCRIBER.

THE PROFITS OF CLOVER.

How to Secure the Best Results-The Process of Fertilization by Green Crops-Some Practical Suggestions to Farmers. [WRITTEN FOR THE WEEKLY GLOBE.]

It the land is not in condition to bear clover, it can readily be made so at a triffing but a great deal depends upon the treatcost for fertilization. Some careful investigations, conducted in the past, demonstrate the manural value of clover. The closely trimmed, the fat rendered out with samples in this case were taken from clover the lard, and the trimmings more or less two years from seeding, very late in October. The soil was a moderately fertile clay loam. Some timothy was mixed with this clover, all was very tall and rank, and the clover quite brown and gray. The area cut and

Pounds.

This combination has lost no time in effecting its object. It has raised the price of 6d. a ton to 9s., and the export article from 8s. to 15s. per ton. Moreover, in spite of around with earth or coal ashes, or, if you taken place at the price of \$675.000, and, as ase manure or leaves, lay a board on top of a large amount of this is payable in shares, t means a much larger figure, as the shares formed in Cheshire where there is ample territory unoccupied to sink brine wells and start salt works on a large scale, with the avowed object of opposition to the trust, and we see from our other English exchanges that the inclustry will be prosecuted in other parts of the country, under the altered conditions now existing. Nor is the danger confined to home competition. German merchants are already planning to underself the English producers in foreign markets, including this, and should be able to do so. e able to do so.

Strawberries. spring, not removing them till after the m ddle of May, when plants begin to grow where the boughs admit any light. This

probtable business for us is raising late strawberries for the Boston market. We grow mostly Sharpless and Manchester. which do not have an insect enemy as is also the case with the raspberry and blackberry. Mulching is not specially essential, as the snow generally comes on in Novembr., and remains until the middle or last of April, the ground freezing but little, often not any. not any.

Views.



The tops were found to contain in analysis:

Pounds.

Nitrogen. 91.60
The roots contained per acre:

Nitrogen. 47.30
Pounds.

Nitrogen. 47.30
Poun may be put in at any point convenient to suit the lengths of the poles. Fill in between the two pens with sawdust, packed stack of silage has proved the best and solidly, as the outer pen is built up. Cut a doorway in the north side, first nailing boards up and down against the ends of the logs to hold them in place, and then

solisare not exhausted when it is seen the own own straible crop has to blerate and seen the power as straible crop has to blerate and seen the power as straible crop has to blerate and seen the power as straible crop has to blerate and seen the power as traible crop has to blerate and seen the power as the power power as the po "plumped": therefore, only very fat stock should be dry-picked. Ducks and geese are preferred scalded. Carefully avoid cut-ting or bruising the flesh or breaking the

Raising Early Broilers. The work of hatching chicks is usually and warmer weather appears, but the largest profits are secured from early operais not proposed here to speak of incubator and brooder methods, as the majority of readers are familiar with their use, but to explain some of the causes of failures with hens. All hens are not alike, as some are quiet, while others are nervous and excitable. In cold weather the quiet hen makes the best mother, as she settles often in order to hover her chicks, which is the most important matter in raising them, warm h being more essential than food though the latter should not be overlooked. A hen will provide warmth for a large brood in summer, but she cann t do it in March. How often it happens that 13 eggs are placed under a hen, she hatches perpagnet and raises rive. The number in a brood raised to a marketable age seldom equals one-half of all that hatch. The hen can hove the chicks when they are very small, but as they grow, a few must take their chances on the outside. The result is that on some cold night they perish or become so thoroughly chill das to gradually droop and die. A young chick just out of the shell is almost entirely unprotected, its down being of little service, and the proper temperature for it the first 48 hours is at least 90 degrees, and even 100° is not too warm. If the hen is not kept in a warm place she cannot impart this warmth, as there are cold currents along the ground. If there are one or two chicks stronger than the others, they will induce the hen to follow them, the result being that the weaker ones suffer because the mother will not hover for them. No amount of feod can compensate for this lack of warmth, and if the chicks do not perish they become stunted. There is no necessity for this loss of chicks in a brood. In the first place, 10 eggs are enough for a hen to cover in cold weather, and in the next eight chicks make a sufficiently large brood for her to manage. More chicks can be raised from a small brood than from a large one, and to ensure success in cold weather the hen and brood must be weil protected, as will as confined to a small space until the chicks get st

A Study of Shingling-Miscellaneous Notes.

In my youth I helped to take down a barn which my father inherited from his mother, and which had stood 40 years without reshingling. The shingles were of a style long gone out of use, 4 feet 4 inches long, laid 2 feet to the weather, with a narrow edge lap, and fastened with only one nail to feet apart, from centre to centre. The shingles were shaven thin, except the lapedge of the exposed portion, and the roof. hen new, was not over about half an nch thick in the thickest parts. But these shingles, after 40 years of exposure. sound as when laid, except immediately ningles laid upon closely matched boards; nto reshly-laid mortar; over paper; over into ireshly-laid mortar; over paper; over old shingles; upon very narrow ribs, and all the way from three thicknesses to more than four and a halt. My belief is that shingles laid upon narrow ribs, so as to expose the under side of them to the free circulation of air, and just as much to the weather as is possible and properly cover all the joints, will last longer and do better service than those laid by any of the more expensive methods. I believe there is a double economy in thin roofs.

clover hay, it would be a very good addition to the milk ration, and to a ration for feeding stock generally. But for feeding calves, where it is necessary to grow the bones and frame, it should be mixed half and half with wheat bran, because wheat bran contains more than twice as much material to grow the bones. —Professor Stewart, in Country Gentleman.

THE ICE-HOUSE.

How to Build Cheap Kee-Houses.
If you have timber in abundance make a pen of poles 12 feet square, inside. Noteh the poles to prevent their rolling, and chink the cracks between them. About this build another pen, 15 feet square, inside. If you can make the pens larger, all the better. The poles may be spliced by laying short pieces from one pen to the other, and these may be put in at any point convenient to smit the lengths of the poles. Fill in besmit the lengths of the poles. Fill in bethe wheat was plouzhed under to a depth of eight in h: and shortly afterward harrowed and rolled, the work being very thoroughly done. Bugs thus treated produced an enormous brood of young, most of which came to the surface, and entering adjoining crops, damaged them very greatly.

Professor W. A. Henry's dairy experiments go to show that the ripening of cream before churning increases the yield of butter from 15 to 20 per cent. over the yield of butter from 15 to 20 per cent. over the yield of butter from 15 to 20 per cent. over the yield of butter from 15 to 20 per cent. over the yield of butter from 15 to 20 per cent. over the yield of butter from 15 to 20 per cent. over the yield of butter from 15 to 20 per cent. over the yield of butter from 15 to 20 per cent. over the yield of butter from 15 to 20 per cent. over the yield of butter from 15 to 20 per cent. over the yield of butter from 15 to 20 per cent. over the yield of butter from 15 to 20 per cent. over the yield of butter from 15 to 20 per cent. over the yield of butter from 15 to 20 per cent. over the yield of butter from 15 to 20 per cent. over the yield of butter from 15 to 20 per cent.

mow, to be stored compactly like so many bricks?

The importance of leaves to the horticul turist is almost incalculable. It is self-evident that without abundance of health-ful foliage we need expect no bount-ful crop of fruit. But it is of leaves in a matured and decaying state in a matured and decaying that I write, as comparatively gardeners are aware of their value. gardeners are aware of their value. Without entering into a dissertation on the scientific aspect of the question, it may confidently be asserted that there is a smail amount of nutrition in their elements but, for lightening up so Is and rendering them porous, leaves in the form of mould are highly beneficial. Decay d leaves form the basis of an excellent potting soil, and, with old sods suit the requirements of almost all forms of plant life. Some genera are especially partial to this compost, as, for instance, all the cricacere, as well as ferns, lycopodiums, etc. Perhaps their value as a mulch has been over-estimated on account their rapid decomposition, which ecomes a sour mass but for a single s they answer an excellant purpose, especially for all manner of native wild flowers. All filen leaves about our ground should be raked up and composted with soil for

PAT'S PREVENTION.



Mike (to Pat, who has dropped the reins and seized the old nag's tail)—"An' why are and seized the old nag's tail)—"An' why are yez pullin' on it's tail, Pat.""
Pat—"Ter shtep it from goin' thro' the collar; it's goin' so fast!"

TO THE ANANIAS CLUB.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again." O, ye who try to trample Her in the dust, know ye, yourselves, Thus furnish proof that's ample To make the poet solid, for Your most intrepid sample

Of lying lies in saying that You lie! Now, for example: The fact is that you put to shame Folks fain to be more pious, You boys, whose conscience nature's cut

built is one of the richest gold fields in the | in the puit paste us world. This is a fact. The only difficulty is that the field cannot be worked. Nearly clay, weighing 120 pounds, taken from a small centres on top for covers. clay, weighing 120 pounds, taken from a depth of 14 feet when the cellar of the Twel'th street market house was excavated, was practically demonstrated to contain seven-tenths of a grain of gold, or one pound in 1,224,000. The experiment vas repeated with about the same results with clay taken from a bruckyard in the suburbs. Supposing the whole mass of clay to be 4,180,000,000 pounds (and it is really much greater), the amount of gold would reach in value the enormous sum of \$126,000,000. The gravel is much richer in gold than the clay, but there is not so much of it. Undoutedly \$200,000,000 worth of gold lies within 15 feet of the surface, and still it cannot be used.

Queer System of Bookkeeping.

[Chicago Journal.]
A little man who runs a prosperous drug tore on Cottage Grove avenue has a system of bookkeeping that is probably without a duplicate from one end of the city to the other. His distinguishing trait is an inability to remember names. He has a with for years, and whom he knows by sight as well as he does his own by sight as well as he does his own brother, but whose names he could not call off to save himself from hanging. The consequence is that when three or four of these customers have called in one evening and have made small purchases which they wished chalked up, his little book contains entries something like this: "Man with the black whiskers, cigars, 25 cents". "The short-necked man, paregoric 10 cents"; "The handsome man with the gray dilldalls. 50 cents' worth of Jamaica ginger," and so on. This is the only set of bookkeeping that the little drug store man indulges in, and he says his creditors are all

Misapplied Mythology.

[Detroit Journal.] "My dear. I've been reading up within the past week, and I think I have a name for our baby," said Mrs, Greening, as her liege emerged from his bath in the morning.

You have, eh? What is it?" "I read that Phabus, the god of day, omes up bright and beautiful in the morning; that he lights the world; that without

him—"
"Now, look here, madam; let's have no foolishness here. You can't call that child by any such name! Did Phabus of history ye! from 11 o'clock p. m. to 3 o'clock a, m. and intermittently from 3 to 7? I myself am doing the god-of-day business in the matter of getting up, and I'm not dividing honors. If you want a mythological pre-

What Mr. Cleveland Will Do. [Buffalo Express.]
After the 4th of March next, Mr. Cleve

and, a cording to the best of ascertainable authority: Will return to Buffalo to live; Will become the senior partner in the law firm of Cleveland & Lamont, New York

Will be made president of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad; Will become president of a large trust company in New York; Will spend some years in Europe;

Will remain at Red Top, which he refuses to sell: to sell:
Will devote himself to increasing his reputed fortune of \$250,000 by dealing in real estate.

The President may have other plans, but if he has told the newspapers of them the firm has overlooked it.

A Masteriy Liar.

(Time.)
Railroad superintendent—Any of the passenger cars need repairing?
Head examiner—Yes, sir; No. 306 is in very tad shape; ought to go to the shop at

BOSTON COOKING SCHOOL.

Demonstration Lesson on Puff Paste.

Getting Ready for the Thanksgiving Pies, Patties and Vol au Vents.

How to Make a Delicious Sweet Potato Pie and Other Dainties.

The demonstration lesson at the Boston Cooking School Wednesday afternoon was upon the making of puff paste, chopped paste, pies, patties and vol au vents. There was a large attendance, Mrs. Allan Forman of New York being among the guests from Puff Paste.

One pound butter, one pound flour, one easpoonful salt and about one cup ice

water. buttermilk, the salt, and to make the butter in cold weather out of doors, and let it chill

to touch the palm of the hand where the most heat is. When all is as fine as meal. and pour into the flour at one side of the bowl; stir this with a knife, letting the water take up all the flour that it will moisten. Then pour in a little more, and sur, and so on till all the flour has been mixed up. Do not use any more ice water than is necessary to make a dough of the flour. The amount of water necessary may be more or less than the cup ordered, depending on the quality of the flour. Get all the flour which is to be used into the tirst dough. visible, then take a little of the ice water

all the flour which is to be used into the lirst dough.

Make up into a ball and place on the floured board. With the rolling pin pound this dough, straight up and down, and not rolling as you pound. When thin roll out, using the pin so as to roll from you always, and never towards you except at the end nearest the worker. Give long sideways strokes enough to shape the dough into a long ollong piece.

fold the ends over towards the middle; then fold squarely in the middle.

If the paste has gotten warm lay on the ice to cool before proceeding.

Then take the folded down, pound and roll it out, and add another piece of the rolled butter. Proceed as before, and add the last pieces of butter. Pound, roll and fold three times after the last butter is added, which will make six folds in all.

Keep the dough right side up while it is being manipulated. This may be only a whim, but it is not well to take any risks in making puff paste.

Chopped Paste. One pint flour, 1 cup butter, 1/2 teaspoonful

in making puff paste.

salt, about 1/2 cup ice water. Put butter, flour and salt together and chop well though the butter and flour need not be so well mixed as in the putf paste. Add the ice Folks fain to be more pious,
You boys, whose conscience nature's cut
So cutely on a bias!
Veracity on advertise
Prom Frisco to Machias,
When, with a club, you rally round
The name of Ananias!
And I—though you profess to be
Most brazen bold defiers
Of Truth, the goddless towards whoms
Humanity aspires—
Procelaim you—proud past masters of
Mehdacity, glad shyers
Of serpent-stories—truthful, since
You own that you are liars!

A MINE THAT CAN'T BE WORKED.

A MINE THAT CAN'T BE WORKED.

A MINE THAT CAN'T BE WORKED.

Stand these pieces on end. pound down thin and roll out thin ner-into an oblong sheet. Then roll up from the e ges into a compact roll like a jelly roll. Cut this in two pieces.
Stand these pieces on end. pound down thin and roll out for piec rust. This last gives the round appearance of the dough sometimes seen on the tops of pies.
Chopped paste is very easy to make, and is excellent for pies. The best of puff paste if cooked in such a way that it is steamed through and through in the baking, will not rise or "puff." So it is a waste of time to use the puff paste for pie crust. A good way is to use the chopped paste for the upper and under crusts, say of mince pie, adding a rim of the puff paste around the edge.
This rim is made of narrow strips of the puff paste is alid around the edge, gathering it a little on the inside.
Chopped paste is really as rich as puff paste, The latter is made pound to pound; while in the chopped paste, or 'n ordinary pie crust, the butter or lard or drippings is put in by guess, though as much gets in as built is one of the richest gold fields in the world. The pull difficulty.

With the rollingpin nound down thin and roll out for the roll out thins in two pieces.
The latter is used on the tops of piece.
Chopped paste is very easy to make, and is excellent for pies. The best of puff paste is come of the upper and under crusts, ray of mine pie. Agood way is to use the chopped paste for the upper baste is a suit the puff paste around the edge.
Chopped paste is very easy to mak water a little at a time, and mix in the tray.

Patties. Roll puff paste about one-eighth inch the whole city is underlaid with clay to thick. Put on a rim, chill. Bake in a hot the depth of about 10 feet—an area over 20 or 30 minutes, remove the inside say 10 miles square. A cubic foot of and fill with creamed chicken. Put the

small centres on top for covers.

There will always be a little bit of the paste in the centre of the ratty which will remain uncooked. This should be removed before filling.

Patties may be filled with creamed oysters, lobster, and various other things. A pint of cysters creamed will make seven or eight patties.

in a pan and place another pan of ice above the paste. Then set away to cool. The paste should be ice cold before putting into paste should be ice cold before putting into the oven.

When nearly ready to cook look at the fire. The fire should be very hot indeed for puff paste: hot enough to make the paste rise as much as it is going to rise and brown slightly in 10 minutes. If it is hot enough to brown the paste in five minutes that is too hot; but it is better to have the fire too hot, and check or cool it at the last moment, than to have it too cool. It is very provoking to spend an hour of hard work making puff paste and then to have it spoiled by a cool oven.

Creamed Chicken. One cup cooked chicken cut into dice. tablespoonfuls butter, add two tablespoonfuls flour and pour on slowly one pint hot Life (humorons weekly)...... cream, season with one teaspoonful salt, one saltspoon pepper, add the mushrooms and

Vol au Vent.

chicken, as in the case of the patties.

Sweet Potato Pie.

tablespoonful butter, melted, the yolks of 2 a nutmeg, grated, and 1 tablespoonful wine. Lastly, the whites of 2 eggs beaten stiff. Line a plate with paste. Pour in the potato mixture and bake half hour in moderate oven.

from sweet potato, and the wine may or may not be used, as preferred. The old-fashioned rule calls for a tablespoonful of wine to every tablespoonful of the sweet

honors. If you want a distribution of rest, I have nomen for that destroyer of rest, I have nomen for that destroyer of rest, I have nomen for that destroyer of rest, I have potato mixture.

"What is it?" asked Mrs. Greening, with considerable asperity.

"Aurora!" brutally yelled Elisha. Then he left the house.

Wine to every tablespooling.

There will be no lesson next week, as everybody is supposed to be practising on puff paste at home for Thanksgiving. On Wednesday, Dec 5, the lesson will include Belmont chowder, scrambled eggs, broiled partridges. Saratoga potatoes, jelled partridges, Saratoga potatoes, jellio peaches and soft custard. JEAN KINCAID,



(Bangor Whig and Courier.)

eastern Maine shores and its members are new getting in their work. Parties have purchased all the clams in their native element along the shores of Jonesport and other towns for the small sum of 2 cents per bushel, and the crews of three vessels are now engaged in digging them up for the factory, where they will be canned.

YOU SUBSCRIBE TO A MAGAZINE.

Weekly Story,

News Journal?

It Will Pay You Handsomely TO READ

The Following Offers: You can Secure your Favorite Magazine, or Weekly Story, Scald the hands, dip in cold water and or News Journal, in connection wash the butter thoroughly to remove the with The Weekly Globe, at a waxy so that it will roll well. It is well to wash it the night before and set it on ice, or wash it the night before and set it on ice, or in cold weather out of doors, and let it chill thoroughly over night. Have the butter in Globe to 50 cents or less a Year. four portions patted into thin sheets.

Take one portion of the butter and cut it into the flour. Then rub it in with the tips Globe and costs you Nothing. of the fingers only, not allowing the mixture If there is Any Magazine, or Story, or News Journal, that you Wish and you cannot Find on This List, please Write to The Weekly Globe for its Com-

bination Price. No publication will be sent for less time than one year, and no order for a publication will be accepted unless it includes a yearly subscription

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3.60 7.00 2.55

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2.55

5.60 2.75 4.10 3.00 5.00 1.90 3.10

to THE WEEKLY GLOBE. Arthur's Home Magazine Atlanta Constitution, Weekly..... 1.00
American Machinist...... 2.50 strokes enough to shape the dough into a long oblong piece.

Take a second portion of the cold washed butter and roll it out very quickly till it is in a thin oblong sheet shaped like the dough, but not so large. With a long thin knife cut the butter evenly from the loard and lay on the dough. Fold the eiges over from the states towards the middle: then fold the ends over towards the middle; then fold the ends over towards the middle; then fold squarely in the middle. American Garden. American Agriculturist.. Art Amateur Army&Navy Journal (onlynew subs) 6.00 Brainard's Musical World..... Burlinglon Hawkeye.....Ballou's Magazine..... Bee-keeper's Magazine..... Boston Medical Journal. oston Medical and Surgical Journal 5.00 Cleveland Weekly Plaindealer.... Congregationalist Cassell's Magazine of Art..... Family Magazine..... Conrier-Journal (Weekly).... Domestic Monthly, with premiums. Detroit Free Press (Weekly). ngineering and Mining Journal ... 4.00 Farm, Field and Stockman...... Forney's Progress .. " Sunday Magazine (M'y) 2.50
" Popular Monthly..... 3.00 Forest and Stream.... Germantown Telegraph

simmer five minutes, then add the chicken and one scant teaspoon ul lemon juice.

The quantity of chicken above will make about 15 patties.

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THE WEEKLY CLOBE BOSTON, MASS.

From facts and figures compiled in a recent English publication, entitled the British Farmer and his Competitors, it appears doubled in the decade ending 1880, having doubled in the decade ending 1880, having increased from about 19,000,000 acres in Weight of air-dried tops per acre......5417 to preserve it. 1870 to 88,000,000 acres in 1880. The area | Weight of air dried roots per acre..... 2088 |

lettuces, radishes, parsley, endive, chives, spinach, dandelions and sorrel. All frames containing these should occupy warm, sheltered places, with a full, sunny exposure, The and be so situated that snow or rain water will readily run away from rather than sheltered the exposure, the better will the vegetables thrive, and the less covering will may drin Have the frames well banked

these to keep them dry.
While it is well to have the ground in which these frame crops are growing mod-erately moist, it should not be kept soaking wet, as must be the case where frames have wet, as must be the case where frames have been left open to the recent incessant ranns. Therefore put on the sashes in the event of wet or snowy weather, keeping them tilted up to a ord abundant ventilation. When frosty weather comes the sashes may be shut down; for, while it is unwise to keep vegetables in frames close and warm, freezing them does no good, and hard frost hurts them. Store vegetables, like young lettuce, that are being kept for transplanting later into hotbeds, should not be protected from light frosts, for the hardier they are the better they will keep till required for transplanting.

The best covering we can have for frames The best covering we can have for frames is straw mats and light wooden shutters. These mats are made of long, fiail-threshed rye straw and marline, and of a length and breadth to suit. We make ours four feet wide, seven feet long and three-duarters of an inch thick, running five times lengthwise with marline. So long as these mats are kept perfectly dry they are a capital protection against frost, but, if wet, frost soon finds its way through them. Under lisht wooden shutters that can be kept quite dry, and two mats thick and a shutter over them, is good enough protection in a sunny place against 25° of frost. There is a current idea that a heavy shutter is a better protect on against frost than a light one, but this is contrary to my experience. I like light wooden shutters, of half or fiveleighths inch pine stock, tongued and grooved, and put together in white lead; or, if the stock is thoroughly dry and well sea-

wintry weather. Three feet wide and seven feet long is a convenient size for use and to handle. Besides mats and shutters, we also use a good deal of sea thatch for covering up our frames in winter.

It is now generally conceded that for lettuces, radishes and other vegetables which we wish to gather every day or two in winter. Irames are but a clumsy device, and the alert market gardeners who supply New York city with winter salads are fully awake to this fact. In the neighborhood of Springfield. Jamaics, and other parts of Queens county, the truck gardeners have abandoned the use of frames for winter salads and vegetables, and instead, have erect d large ranges of low-roofed greenhouses, in which they grow their crops with so much certainty and so little trouble erect d large ranges of low-roofed green-houses, in which they grow their crops with so much certainty and so little trouble that they are not only able to hold their own against competition with the South, but they regard their greenhouse winter crops as the most profitable part of their gardening. Progressive florists, too, are using cool greenhouses instead of frames, and they would not do the if it did not pay them. One large grower here is most emphatic in his opinion of the advantage and profit of greenhouses over frames for winter work, and the multitude of frames he has cleared away recently, and the multitude of greenhouses he has built in their places, is pretty clear proof of his confidence in houses. The vast amount of labor expended in covering and uncovering frames almost every day, the e-pense of the materials used as coverings, the very much greater wear and tear of frames than of greenhouses, the inconvenience of cropping and gathering in midwinter and the risk of losing a crop by close continement in a long period of severe could weather, are disadvansages well understood by practical men. No wonder, then, that the market gardeners and florists, whose bread de-ends upon their crops, are on account of keen competition, obliged to give up the laborous.

exatious and unsatisfactory winter frame THE HAMS AND BACON,

apon their crops, are on account of keen competition, obliged to give up the laborious,

How to Cure Hams and Shoulders-They Should be Closely Trimmed-Don't Salt Too Heavily-Some Good Recipes.

Nearly every one with any experience in pork packing, has a method of his own which he considers preferable to all others. ment the pork receives before it is put in pickel. Hams and shoulders should be These and other parts of the pork should be clear mess nork. Care should be taken not to salt these parts too heavily, as too much salt removes the sweet flavor of the meat. besides, the object of smoking the meat is

Its Object. ommon salt for domestic purposes from 2s. deferred until after the winter has passed they need to exclude frost. See that the frames are in good repair; that all paris fit stimulating the demand, we suppose in conframes are in good repair; that all parts fit properly and snugly; that no openings are left at the ends of the rafters or elsewhere in the frames for the searching winds of the heavy that the cashes are now nearly cleared off. The principal would be greater than the demand, with the cashes are sold. Remove all of the large stocks on hand a month ago are now nearly cleared off. The principal would be greater than the demand, with the cashes are sold. Remove all of the large stocks on hand a month ago are now nearly cleared off. The principal would be greater than the demand, we suppose in constant to the consumers fearing a further than the labor that is really paid for when the chicks are sold. Remove all of the large stocks on hand a month ago are now nearly cleared off. The principal winter to find. And see that the sashes are well glazed. If they are not perfectly water tight, take a sash brush and some thick, white paint, and run along the sash bars, so as to close up any apertures by the edges of the glass through which water may drip. Have the frame fixed specific or the flarge stocks on hand a mount ago are would be greater than the demand, we work belonging to the trust are now working night and day for the first time in years, and there are rumors of the purchase by the trust of other works not included in the edges of the glass through which water may drip. Have the frame fixed specific off. The principal would be greater than the demand, we prices correspondingly low. In all cases must be considered that to realize the highest off the labor of raising early broilers may be the greater than the demand, we prices correspondingly low. In all cases must be considered that to realize the highest project of the labor of raising early broilers may be the greater than the demand, we prices correspondingly low. In all cases must be considered that to realize the highest project of the large stocks on hand a mount ago are the principal works belonging to the trust are now working in graph and the supply of early broile and the supp

THE STRAWBERRY.

Timely Mints in Regard to Mulching Mulching strawberries as far north as the forty-sixth parallel with anything except spruce or fir boughs, which abound here, is ositively injurious; if lain on properly they straw mulch the three or four feet of snow, which we always have here, crushes the plants so that they are injured; but, where the snow fills in among the spruce leaves. spring. The boughs are put on quite thickly | can Agriculturist. to exclude the heat and light in early

prevents thawing and freezing when we have an early spring, which, however, is have an early spring, which, however, is not usually the case.

An import at advantage of this treatment consists in the fact of its retarding the bloom until after the late frosts, thus producing late fruit, which is an advantage here. We commenced to pick last season about July 5, and continued nearly three weeks. As probably wild strawberries never grow larger or more abundant than in this county, especially as the farms are new, these beries come into the market se plentifully that we strive to keep back the cu tivated fruit until the wild is gone. A probable, business for us is raising late

The Comparative Value of Corn Bran -Professor Stewart Gives His When corn is selling for 40 cents per bushel and wheat bran (roller process) for pone cent per pound—what is the feeding value of corn bran? What will it pay the

salt these parts too heavily, as too much salt removes the sweet flavor of the meat, besides, the object of smoking the meat is to preserve it.

Some of the various recipes that have

A CURRANT EVENT. [From Life.] One More Outrageous Trust.

THE MYSTERY OF THE MILL

When he had completed this task, and gazed at himself in the glas, he saw that he was utterly unrecognizable.

Descending steatthly from his office, he went out without attracting the attention of his old servant, who at that moment was preparing the dinner.

He haited a carriage, and ordered the driver to take him to the Botanical gardens. He had the appearance of an old beau in search of conquests, who had come to Paris to amuse himself.

In the course of an hour he returned, and went directly to the little cafe, where he every day played dominoes before dinner.

No one recognized him. He even had the pleasure of hearing his usual partners complain of his absence, and they were presently calling him all sorts of villainous names.

There we that all this delighted the old described in the strength of the strength of the old described in the strength of the strength

sienr." cried the young wife springing to her feet.

"Yes, madame, and excellent."

"At last! Thank God!" she exclaimed, and unable to restrain herself, she barst into sobs.

"Why, madam, what is the matter with you?" asked Jacques Laurent in the most natural tone in the world.

"Let me weep a moment, monsieur. I have had no news of him for more than a week. He who wrote me every day. You will tell me where he is, will you not, monsieur, that I may hasten to him?"

"Tell you where he is? Certainly, madame." replied Laurent, more moved than he wished to let appear: "but as for your joining him, that is impossible for the moment."

Any that comes to design and the properties of the comes to fairs of the comes to fairs of the comes to fairs of the comes to fair of t

wait a moment, and if you really care to know."

"I do care very much, for drivers generally have a good memory, and if we can find the carriage, perhaps we may indout the carriage, perhaps we may indout the number of the carriage he had ordered for M. de Marcay that he would be more slightest importance to the matter.

"Did you hear M. de Marcay that he would be more assured of his influence, and of the secrecy which he wished to ask of her as to their conversation."

"What could I think? I naturally concluded that M. de Marcay had concocted this story for his wife, and that it was only an excuse for his absence."

"I must know at any price what is the real cause of his inexplicable disappearance."

"I understand, and you wish me to set to work to discover traces of our missing magnistrate."

"Yes, if you can accomplish it."

"Yes, if you can accomplish it."

"Inhen why do you keep going out discovered this to hunt the fox in Scotland, my good Therese." And Laurent smiled.

"I must know at any price what is the real cause of his inexplicable disappearance."

"I understand, and you wish me to set to work to discover traces of our missing magnistrate."

"Jacques Laurent was already in the street."

"Jacques Laurent was already in the street."

"Jacques Laurent was already in the street."

"Yes, if you can accompolish it."

"Yes, if you can accompolish it."

"Yes, if you can accompolish it."

The second of the base of the control of the contro

"What was his manner of life?"
"Very quiet and very regular; he was a hard worker and not a man of pleasure."
"Where was he garrisoned?"
"At Grenoble."
"At Grenoble!" exclaimed Laurent, trembling slightly,
"What is the matter with you?"
"Nothing, general, a mere coincidence of place, which has nothing to do with the affar which occupies us."
"Had he any intimate friend?"
"Wone."

The next morning, as he approached the effice, the cierk, anticipating his question, is aid to him:

"How could de? Put yourself in his place, anticipating his question, is aid to him."

"Monsieur Keepingswater, your friend has not yet arrived," stand it at all," added the proprietor. "M de Marcay was to have been here two days ago, we have a number of letters awaiting him, and I have just received a telegram from his wife, asking for news of him."

"And we wives, we are not safe to trust."

"And we wives, we are not safe to trust."

"And we wives, we are not safe to trust."

"Mully qou allow me to look at the despatch?"

"And whe wives we are not safe to trust."

"Would you allow me to look at the despatch?"

"And here it its; it arrived about an horr arrived."

"And we hetrop ii an Hotel, Par s:

"I have notheard from M. de Marcay for the Metrop ii an Hotel, Par s:

"I have notheard from M. de Marcay for a week; no answer to letters or despatch; in great anxle y. Answer at once, how long."

"Certainly, monsieur; I replied to make de Marcay that letters or despatch in great anxle y. Answer at once, how long."

"Certainly, monsieur; I replied to Madame de Marcay that letters of despatch in great anxle y. Answer at once, how long."

"Certainly, monsieur; I replied to Madame de Marcay that letters of despatch."

"Certainly, monsieur; I replied to Madame de Marcay that letters of the hotel as week ago, leaving his baggage here, and with out saying where he was good to be absent so one."

"And he wives we are not suppose he would be absent so one."

"And he wives we are not suppose he would be absent so one."

"And he wives we are not suppose he would be absent so one."

"And he wives we are not suppose he would be absent so one."

"And he wives we are not suppose he would be absent so one."

"And he wive the was a secret."

"And he wives we are not safe to trust."

"Certainly, monsieur, so how long the safe to the safe

"If it were only that my plan would be quickly settled upon, I should wait until tomorrow to see if M. de Marcay did not appear, and then, if he did not, I should depart for Saint Rambert, where it would be easy to find this old castle, where doubtless, M. de Marcay has returned with Luce, since it was there that he found the bit of muslin and the gold thread.
"To find these gentlemen and aid them in their search would be only child's play, if everything were simply as I have stated. But the affair is not confined to that, for, if Luce has called me to his aid, it must be that he finds himself in the presence of some insurmountable difficulty, and I am therefore of the opinion that matter is very serious.

"So, monsieur, you have resumed your position on the force? I knew well enough you would go back."
"No! I am old, and nothing would tempt me to return to the service."

"In the service of the service of the second mother; the years passed by calm and peaceful in the old castle.

The STATE of the s

seed as all extension of the problem of the problem

office, after attending the Duke de Gercy to his carriage, he sat down at his desk, buried his face in his hands, and begant to reflect.

"What a strange situation," he murmured. "Luce, my old subordinate, ostensibly away on a leave of absence, but in reality following up a trail in the department of Isere, in company with M. de Marcay.

"All my suppositions upon that point find themselves partly confirmed by what the Duke de Gercy has told me; the magistrate has scented a crime; is he deceived?"

"This is not the time to examine into that, for I have nothing on which to base an opinion.

"If it were only that my plan would be quickly settled upon, I should wait until tomorrow to see if M. de Marcay did not appear, and then, if he did not, I should be part for Saint Rambert, where it would be easy to find this old castle, where doubtless M. de Marcay has returned with Luce,

"Mho knows! That Froler is capable of anything!"

The next morning, nothing having occurred to change the situation, he thought of making his preparations for departure. He gave up his promary and the rue Lepic, to the great actorishment of old Therese, who believed he had gone for two or three weeks.

"acques Laurent revacked his trunk: he put in five or six different disguses, in order to be able to change the situation, he thought. He next morning he along the making his preparations for departure. He gave up his promary of making his preparations for departure. He gave up his promary of making his preparations, the hought. He next morning he along the finally have a scale of the station at Sailed in a compartment, and the train bore him swiftly on towards the unknown.

The next morning, nothing having occurred to change the situation, he thought. He next morning having in anything!"

The next morning nothing having occurred to change the situation, he thought. He next morning having in a promary having!"

The next morning nothing having occurred to change the situation, he thought of making his preparations for departure. He gave up his

a fomorrow to see if M. de Marcay did not appear, and then, if he did not, I should be easy to find this old castle, where doubtle less. M. de Marcay has returned with Luces since it was there that he found the bit of muslin and the gold thread.

"To find these gentlemen and aid them in their search would be only child's play, if everything were simply as a have stated, Luce has called me to his aid, it must be that he finds himself in the presence of some insurmointable difficulty, and I am therefore of the opinion that matter is very discribed.

"Besides, something tells me, without its, being possible for me to support this conviction by any serious, "Besides, something tells me, without its, being possible for me to support this conviction by any serious proof, that the disappearance of M. de Nerthan is in some way connected with this same adventure.

"Slight as may be the reasons which have given birth to this thought, they are subjected with this same adventure, and it is on the property of this same M. S. Tournier that M. de Marcay found the gold thread which might have been present, and it is on the property of this same. Turthermore, M. de Nerthan was garrisoned at Grenoble.

"To recapitulate: Luce's letter was posting the conducted investigation has led to proof, and the conducted investigation has led to proof, an

must discover how.

"And then I must examine as to whether there be any connection between the death of Madame Tournier, which occurred three weeks ago, and the disappearance of M. de Nerthan just before that time.

"All these facts might exist independently of each other, and they might also form one connected whole; but, with the light I have, there is no means of arriving at the knot which unites them, if there really be one."

For a long time-jacques Laurent remained plunged in his reflections: he elationated his plan and laid out definitely the line of conduct he was to follow.

"If M. de Marcay's absence, which is incomprehensible, after Luce's letter, continues, I must act alone, and this is my plan:

"First—Until proof to the contrary, I shall continue to consider the anair of M. de Marcay and M. Tournier.

"Second—I must o. tain all information possible as to the sickness and death of Madame Tournier, as well as to the relations of M. de Nerthan with the president of the Court of Appeals.

"Third—That done, and as rapidly as possible, at least if the result of my mivestication does not lead me elsewhere. I ought to depart at once for Saint Rambert."

His line of operations being fully laid out, the arose, locked his offi, e, and went out to return to the Metropolitan Hotel. In passing the most of the Court of Appeals.

"Whit doy ou desire for dinner tonight?" she asked.

"Not hing, my good Therese, nothing; I probably shall not return today."

"So, monsieur, you have resumed your position on the force? I knew well enough you would goo back."

"Not! I amold, and nothing would tempt you would goo back."

"Not! I amold, and nothing would tempt me to return to the service."

The general had grown old without losing his health and his vigor. Madame de son."
Nerthan bore her fifty years with all the grace and charm which distinguished her with younger days.

General de Nerthan was not a little sur-prised at this abrupt intervention. He com-prehended at a glance that it would be much harder dealing with his wife than with his son. You are right, father, but as I have never "You are right, father, but as I have never done anything without first seeking your advice, fi a matter so important I certainly should not fall to consult you."
"I appreciate, as they deserve, my son, your affection and the delicacy of your sen iments. So you wish to marry?"
"Yes, father."
"And since you speak so decidedly, you have doub less fixed upon your choice."
"I have."
"And who is it? I am sure that it can be only a woman worthy of you and of our name." "Leave us," he said sharply to the young officer, breaking the silence which had followed Madame de Nerthan's arrival.

Theodore cast a supplicating look upon his mother as if to impiore her not to abandon him

his mother as if to implore her not to abandon him.

She comprehended, for she clasped him in her arms, and, after a moment of great emotion, said to him:

"Go, my son, leave me with your father, and be assured that nothing can induce your mother to sacrifice your happiness,"

"I hat is right, madame, teach him disobelience," exclaimed the general.

"Come, monsieur," replied Madame de Nerthan, gently. "An explanation is impossible here—and we must have a long talk. The general followed his wife back to the castle.

"She whom I love, for I do love with all the ardor of my soul, already possesses your affection."
"I know her?" said M. de Nerthan, looking fixedly at his son.
"It is Sophie."
"Sophie!" cried the old general, "Sophie! Why, unhappy boy, she is the only woman you cannot marry, whom honor forbids you to marry."

Sophie."
"Yes, you must renounce her. Besides, how do you know, my poor boy, that she

"Yes, you must renounce her. Besides, how do you know, my poor boy, that she loves you?"
"Oh! father, you do not know all,"
"What do you mean?"
"Soohie loves me. She has told me so, and can you make her wretched, as well as myself?"
"Unhappy boy!" cried the general. "Unhappy boy! you have dared to make love to sophie!"
"father," replied the young man, earnestly; "you have been young, interrogate your heart, and you will see that I have not dinary in my loving Soohie and in her returning my love. Do I not bear a name worthy of her? Oh! you cannot believe, father, that I have ever thought of this miserable question of money destined to make my whole life miserable.
"Where could I choose a companion better than in this house, and does not my choice seem natural, considering how intimately we have been united?
"Tell me, father, that you forgive me; tell me that you do not wish me to be wretched, that you will permit me to hope—""

Was prepared for the great occasion: they were expecting every moment the an-unouncement of the arrival of the young officer, when one morning the mail brought a letter from the uninister of war addressed to General Nerthan.

The old soldier trembled on receiving it.
There are singular presentiments in life.
He shut himself up in his private office to make my whole life miserable.
"My OLD Comrade—I could not leave it to another to break the sad news."
General Nerthan.
He summoned all his courage, and, with the soicism of a soldier, he finished reading the letter.
"Captain Theodore left the Castle de Fontes and returned to Airica; the marriago was to take place the following year.

The time fixed drew n gh, and everything was prepared for the great occasion: they were expecting every moment the an-unouncement of the arrival of the young officer, when one morning the mail brought a letter from the uninister of war addressed to General Nerthan.

The old soldier trembled on receiving it.
There are singular presentiments in life.
He shut himself up in his private office to take place the follo

"Not another word upon this subject, my son," said the old general somewhat softened by the young man's appeal, but without abandoning any of his ideas. "Theodore, I will for dive you, but upon one condition only, and that is that you reno nee forever the hope of becoming Sophie's husband."

Sophie's husband."

Father!"

Following some words of condolence, the letter was signed:

"Minister of War."

The poor old man sank into a chair and bur ed his face in his hands: convulsive sobs shook his body, and for two hours he went like a child.

Madame de Nerthan, uneasy at not see-

bankment.
Notwithstanding the distance, frightful cries immediately reached their ears.
[TO BE CONTINUED.]

BIDDY'S BARCAIN. Faith! Pat, I think we'll live to see The little pigs a-flyin'!

Folks do be givin' gobblers wid

Aitch cookin' shtove yer buyin'. For twenty-seven dollars-on

Instalment. By me troth, in Me loife I'd never sich a chance To git a bird for nothin'! Sure, me don't nade a cookin' shtoye? No. Pat, that fact I'm ownin' But then, be gob! ye do forgit The turkey that is thrown in!

IT WORKED LIKE A CHARM.

[From Puck.]



not much use of my patrolling Casey's brack. He's always on hand. It's a pity the rest



"But it matters for me, my see that the work of the standard frame through and formed the composition of the work that sinks and the standard frame through and formed the standard frame through and the work of the standard frame through a standard frame through the standard frame through the

her w th:
"Howdy, Sal? Fine day?"
"Howdy, stranger?' she promptly re-

Theodore left the Castle de Fontes and

"Howdy, starager?' she promptly replied.
"'Say.' I went on, 'I'm looking for a wife.'
"'What sort?"
"'About you kind."
"'About you kind."
"'Yeckon I will. Let's drive back and see dad and mam."
"I was joking, you know, and so I told her that I was in a great hurry and would return. Three natives who came along just then stopped to find out what was the matter, and they set in with the girl to take me back. The only way I could get out of it was to bolt for the woods, leaving the horse and buggy behind, and nive years later the girl was still driving them. That little loke of mine yest me just \$350, to say nothing of being run through a patch of woods nive miles wide."

Not Altogether a New Idea.

This age is not wholly given to hard materialism. A fashion authority says that embroidered trousers will be worn this winter.

Work and Wages of Jap-

anese Laborers.

Than Wood or Coal.

Family on \$10 a Month.

Tokio, Oct, 25.—The Japanese artisan has

ican's thumb. I saw a cooper at work this morning mending a bucket. He held the

between his feet while he sat down to his work and put on the hoops with a

hammer and wedge. His legs were bare

Boston Weckly Globe. WEDNESDAY, DEC. 5, 1888.

BALANCE OF 1888 FREE.

Old or New Subscribers at \$1.00 present situation. ceive an extra copy free until venge would be complete. to avoid the rush in December Mass.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

THE DAILT GLOBE-One copy, per month, 50 cents; per year, \$6.00. Postage prepaid. THE SUNDAY GLOBE-By mail, \$2.00 per year.

THE WEERLY GLOBE-By mail, \$1.00 per year THE GLOBE NEWSPAPER CO.,

242 Washington Street..... Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as secend class matter.

YOU NEED THE WEEKLY GLOBE more than ever before, because you are going to begin immediately to reinstate Democracy in power, and must keep and done by the Republicans regarding statistics in the new oven. tariff reform and the franchise in the foolishly and make fatal mistakes.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE will have a full criticisms of the Republican Congress.

KEEP THE BALL ROLLING. The following notice has been conspicuously posted at the mill of the Nonantum

SPECIAL NOTICE. Every voter that is employed by this company will be presented with

ONE YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION to any Daily Newspaper that does and has advocated the cause of Pretection; which does not mean Tariff for revenue, but does often emphasized by Hon: David A.

AMERICAN WAGES FOR AMERICAN WORK-MEN. AMERICAN MARKETS FOR THE AMER-ICAN PROPLE.

Protection for American Homes. Let every man, woman and child of the speeches that were made before the Home | bined. Market Club, and thank God that the cause of Protection has triumphed.

Nonantum Worsted Co. GEO. F. HALL, Treas. Newton, Mass., Nov. 16, 1888.

number of votes in behalf of tariff reform, so that there will be no doubt of the electariff reform newspapers. The Weekly GLOBE is a sound tariff reform newspaper. and will make tariff reform voters wherever

PIRATICAL HAYTI.

It is becoming quite evident that the seizure of the Boston steamer Haytian Republic by the pretended government of Hayti was practically an act of piracy. No cause which could justify the seizure

has yet been made public. The reasons which have been made public are trivial. The offence of these piratical semi-bar barians is aggravated by their brutal con duct towards the officers and sailors of the steamer, and especially towards the ladies

The government of the United States ought to demand speedy and ample reparation for the outrage. And what proper reparation could be made except the cession of the island to the United States? The United States ought to have a foothold in the West Indies, and Hayti is a

patural dependency of this country. THE CONFEDERATE HOME.

The Boston committee which has in charge the collection of funds in aid of the Confederate Soldiers' Home at Austin. Tex., has made an appeal to the generous hearted people of Boston. The appeal is published in another column of THE GLOBE

There could be no more graceful action on the part of the people of this city than a liberal contribution to this worthy object. Generosity to former foes is a nobler kind of charity.

The war is over. The two sections are not only reunited but reconciled. It is becoming for the city which was most ardently on the side of the North to take the lead in helping the old soldiers of the South, whose home can have no aid from the government. Already more than \$1000 has been subscribed. Let the further contributions be many and liberal!

OUR CANINE POPULATION.

One of the proofs of the eminent respectability of these United States is that we have

of Ireland's land monopolists never gives

SIGNS OF WAR IN THE PARTY.

There are not wanting in the Republican party signs of a bitter quarrel like that Republican politicians that if they expect | And curlously enough, the party that To old and new subscribers, in 1880. Unless the present surface indicawho send \$1.00 before Jan. 1, tions are deceptive, HARRISON is the GAR-1889: If you will secure five FIELD and BLAINE the CONKLING of the

It would be poetic justice if the man who each (\$5 in all), each will re- incited Garrield to betray Roscoe ceive The Weekly Globe until Conkling should now be betrayed and January, 1890, and you will re- ignored by HARRISON. CONKLING'S re-

January, 1890. The sooner you could not have been elected. Without renew or subscribe the longer BLAINE's aid HARRISON could not have the time the dollar pays for. been elected. At the instigation of BLAINE Club agents should consult the GARFIELD'S pledges to CONKLING were members of their clubs and ruthlessly broken. Will Harrison's send names as early as possible pledges to Blaine be broken in the same

Day by day the indications multiply that All agents can give the remain- Mr. HARRISON does not intend to allow Mr. der of the year to single sub- BLAINE to dominate his administration, scribers. Send for free sample If that is his purpose he will raise a bitter copies and form a club. Address party quarrel which can hardly fail to The Weekly Globe, Boston, Garrield's was on the point of being wreck his administration at the start, as wrecked when the bullet of the assassin put an end to it.

For President HARRISON's sake we hope he will not take this risk. BLAINE is the natural leader of the party-its "uncrowned king," HARRISON had better respect his

WONDERS OF PAPER MAKING.

The feat which EDWARD ATKINSON per formed the other evening before the Boston Paper Trade Association, of cooking various dishes in a wood-pulp oven, calls to mind the astonishing progress now being made in the utilization of paper for what not long ago would have been thought almost incredible purposes. The only thing omitted in Mr. Atkinson's programme was thoroughly posted on all that will be said the boiling down of some of his bewildering

It is by no means improbable that paper South. The Republicans are bound to act | will yet supersede cotton and woollen cloth as the clothing material of the people. One establishment in the West is already doing an extensive business in the manufacture of report of the inauguration of President- paper clothing, and the fabric is said to elect Harrison and condensed reports and equal that of any other class of goods in style and durability. For blankets, piano coverings and similar purposes the paper fabrics are an established success. They are light and serviceable.

But, what is most astonishing, wood pulp can be wrought into material nearly as hard as iron, and it may not be known to some that the wheels of locomotives on some of the Western roads are made of paper. Paper pails, dishes and canes are familiar to

WELLS, and by Mr. ATKINSON himself. that invention has become the most potent factor of economic science, and will ultimately have a larger effect upon production, wages, and even the science of 700 employed by this company read the government, than all other agencies com-

THINGS TO BE THANKFUL FOR.

There are doubtless not a few people who, though feeling it their duty to be thankful today, will find it a little difficult. Some Democrats ought to adopt the same plan have lost election bets. Some have failed in self-defence. If you are a Democrat, in business. Others have lost dear friends, about it during the last campaign than they whether you are a politician, a business and still others have settled into a dismal had learned in a score of years before. man or a workingman, you ought to begin pessimistic conviction that the assumed They are going to push their inquiries and to do all you can, at once, to increase the blessings of civilization, with its galling continue their thinking, just as though the is as strongly Democratic today, when cents. Skilled carpenters in cities get about

But there is one constant cause for thanktion of a Democratic president four years fulness. It is that men have come to be from now. Secure subscribers to or give tolerant of each others' beliefs and convicaway yearly subscriptions to influential tions. The old nightmare flickers hysterically here and there, but the great mass of the people of all creeds decline to be excited by any flaming cry that this or that theological party is to take possession of us and our liberties. The great source of alarm. on the contrary, to men of serious religious

the people. We today breathe toleration so naturally in the free air of America that it seems like a goblin legend to look back a couple of centuries. Here are a few samples of colonial narrowness, gathered from PETER's 'History of Connecticut," and promulgated early in the last century for the regulation that than the triumph of one set or anof that settlement:

No food or lodging shall be afforded to a Quaker, Adamite or other heretic.

If any person turns a Quaker he shall be panished, and not suffered to return but upon pain of death.

No priest shall abide in the dominion he shall be punished and suffer death if he return. Priests may be seized by any one been placed. without a warrant.

Christmas or saints' days, make minced pies, dance, play cards or play on any instrument of music except the drum, trumpet

No one shall run on the Sabbath day or walk in his garden or elsewhere except rev-

erently to and from meeting. No one shall travel, cook victuals, make beds, sweep house, cut hair or shave on the Sabbath day.

No woman shall kiss her child on the Sabbath or fasting day. No man shall court a maid in person or

her parents; £5 penalty for the first offence, £10 for the second, and for the third imprisonment during the pleasure of the court. These examples of the old-time law will suffice to show that we have at least something to be thankful for, even if the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune still gall us as individuals. Toleration is in the air and largely permeates the masses. The old embers of bigotry now and then crackle and throw a few dim sparks, but the great mass

of the people go quietly along about their

never be patched over by such delusive the spoilsmen, to take charge of his adminand the respect of the whole people for 40 makeshifts. But they show that the fear istration. Most significant of all is the fact successive years. But, to show how utterly since the election, taken to writing civil as surprising to themselves as to their service reform editorials. He warns the amazed and bewildered adversaries.

stantial fruits of victory, too!

ger man than his party?

THE NEXT STEP.

The triumph of the recent national victory has now been everywhere celebrated by the party that won it, with conventional fulness and elaboration. None of the accessories have been wanting. There have been feasts and fireworks and loud acclaim. and an exultant rehearsal of the issues that were put to the front by those who now possess the field. All this is natural and customary, and will provoke no quarrel on the part of those who have been less fortunate.

But now that the ecstasy of success is exansted, or at least carried as far as dignity and self-respect can fully approve, the serious side of the question must come up for consideration and sober those ephemeral emotions that are the first results of a dearly-desired object attained. Manœuvring for position is no longer necessary, for the position is secure. Partisan diplomacy is worse than useless. A great party is reinvested with full authority and responsibility under new conditions and facing fresh demands. The statesmanship that has been asserted must be proved. Power cannot be maintained by begging the question. Proclamation will not save it. The party that in a few months will be in power again must give a satisfactory account of its stewardship.

The Republican party in authority must make up its mind to act very differently from the Republican party striving to repossess itself of the co-ordinate branches of the government. It must know, and act upon the knowledge, that questions that it may do to juggle with for the sake of winning votes from the unwary, must not be interwoven into the legislation of the country. There are doubtless many politicians in the Republican party shrewd nough to comprehend this important fact, and if they can carry their party with them they may turn the fruits of victory to profitable future account.

But first they must realize what the new condition of things is at present. President CLEVELAND may not be the prince of politicians, but he is a very honest, fearless, straightforward man, with statesmanlike ideas, and be forced upon popular attention a very practical question that is going to give the new navigators of the ship of state a great deal of trouble unless they take it up and deal with it in an honest and practical manner. The question of tariff reform is not left in the hands of those who would have given it the lege, and was fairly elected President of most zealous and comprehensive consideration, but it is nevertheless just as much a question to be settled as though it had been. Moreover the people have become interested in it, and they have learned more wrongs and inequalities, are a myth any- result had been the other way, and the given fair quire information, the worse it will be for the ultra-economic theories that formed the basis of the Republican platform.

The victorious party must recede from its position, and, what is more, it must do so largely along the lines that have been laid down by the tariff reformers. Unless this is done, not only will that party soon be upon the breakers, but it will breed an angry reaction that will carry the industendencies, is the fear that all forms of tries of the country away from their prestheology are gradually losing their hold on ent moorings with a violence that the conservative men in both parties would depre-

Again our system of government has vin dicated itself, for all classes and parties acquiesce in the result. The people who have no personal stake in politics desire good government. They care more for other of politicians. We all want pros perity with honor. Has the Republican party thought on this point as much as upon getting its clutch again upon the offices? If not, it is high time it began, or its lease of power will be short, and its dismissal will be final. Its new probation is the most critical in which it has ever

C. K. EARL. No one shall read common prayer, keep EDISON'S TELL-TALE OF THE AGES Mr. Edison, the inventor, is awaiting phonograms from England which will repeat to him in the original tones a sermon from Spurgeon, a composition by Sir ARTHUR SULLIVAN, a song from a popular soloist, and several other selected special-

ties from the old world. Such things seem fit only to adorn the pages of a fairy book, and yet they are the cold facts of science. In a very literal sense a great leader and teacher of his time is now speaking to all coming ages. We have been accustomed to speak jokingly of a perby letter, without first obtaining consent of sistent talker as a fellow who is "wound up for all eternity." The phonograph comes upon the stage to make this an absolute

> The phonograph will go down into the future an impartial and heartless witness of things that were better left unsaid, and the biographies of great men will probably be less contradictory in the future.

DEMOCRACY'S LEASE OF LIFE. A drowning man goes down for the third

time and then sinks to rise no more.

that Mr. Harrison's private secretary and unforeseen is the destiny of any party, the confidential friend, who is also the editor- Whigs in 1840 carried General Happygon ial writer of the Indianapolis Journal, has, into the presidency with a swoop that was

which followed the election of Garfield a "clean sweep" they will be disappointed. performed this feat was only four years "The Republican party," he says, "is fully old. It had no principles and made no pre-Land Where Human Muscle is Cheaper committed by its platform pledges to civil | tensions to any, save opposition to the adservice reform, and General Harrison has ministration of the day. Its candidate was leclared himself in full sympathy with it." | 70 years old and had no especial qualifica-It is sad that an enthusiastic and victori- tions or claims for the office. It was simply ous party should have cold water thrown a sort of fright and spasmodic reaction of Thrifty Tradesmen Who Bring up a upon its fondest aspirations thus. And the people, following the severe panic of before it has had the first taste of the sub- 1837, which was supposed to have been brought about by Jackson's warfare upon Is President Harrison going to be a big- the United States Bank and VAN BUREN'S fidelity to his predecessor's policy. About four hards and 12 fingers. He uses his feet as an extra pair of hands and his two great the only logic in the whole Whig craze is expressed in the familiar party lines: toes can wrap themselves around the articles with which he works like an Amer-

You're not our man; To guide our ship, We'll try old Tip; or in those still sillier ones:

For Tippecanoe and TYLER, too-Tippecanoe and TYLER, too;
And with them we'll beat little Van, Van-

Van is a used up man; And with them we'll beat little Van.

But the hollow craze of Whiggery subsided almost as quickly as it came. In 1844 the Democracy reunited under JAMES K. Polk, the first "dark horse" in American politics. Once more the Whig party lifted its head in 1848, and elected ZACHARY TAYLOR, after which it vanished forever. From 1852 to 1860 the Democracy held the reins of power, when the long-developing free soil issue culminated in the birth of the Republican party.

In these great political changes the mere election returns offer no intelligent basis for determining the fortunes of a party. In 1836 the popular vote for VAN BUREN in the 26 States that took part was 761,549 as against the combined Whig vote of 736,656. VAN BUREN had 170 electoral votes out of 294, against four Whig competitors. But only four years later HARR son's popular vote nearly doubled, and the entire Democratic combination got but 60 electoral votes out of the 294. Four years later the scales tipped back again, only to be reversed once more, and then swing back again to Democracy.

If the reader will examine the history of these times he will see how sensitive is the popular pulse to the merest accidents of political administration. Yet, on the whole, the average vitality of the Democratic party has remained constant for 88 years.

A more astonishing havoc in election figures than the HARRISON "hard cider." "log cabin" upheaval is seen in the way in which GRANT swept the board in 1868 and 1872. In 1868 HORATIO SEYMOUR go but 80 electoral votes out of 317, in 37 States, Grant capturing solid Democratic States right and left. In 1872 the slaughter was still more terrific, and the entire com bination of HENDRICKS, BROWN, GREELEY JENKINS and DAVIS pitted against GRANT only secured 63 electoral votes against his 286. The Democracy only got 42 electoral votes this trip; yet, four years later. SAMUEL J. TILDEN had a popular vote of to saw in a straight line, and the whole of 4,284,885, against 4,033,950 for HAYES. the work of turning the rough logs into the 4,284,885, against 4.033,950 for HAYES. No honest man need hesitate to say, too,

that he had a majority of the electoral col-

the United States. The real Democratic sentiment has been at its average pressure since TILDEN was cheated out of his seat. It has been merely some unforeseen element that decided the issue in the contest between GARFIELD and HANCOCK, and of CLEVELAND against HAR-RISON. The real sentiment of the country ago, when JEFFERSON founded the party Democracy still stands for a certain line of principles and tendencies in free government which are bound to live and to

triumph in the long run. He who flippantly predicts that the Democratic party will not revive for 25, 50 or 100 years can be rone other than the insincere charlatan, joker or "bluffer." No such hollow nonsense will ruffle the faith of an intelligent Democrat, nor will it deter the leading lights of the party from holding to the temperate and reasonable policy of opposing the over-taxation of the masses for the benefit of the classes.

EDITORIAL POINTS.

A paragraph is "going the rounds" to the effect that every day adds \$2,500,000 to the cumulated wealth of this country. This statement may be true; the trouble is that the \$2,500,000 mostly goes to the eminent protectors of American labor, and not to

The death of the wife of General W. T.

SHERMAN will cause wide and sincere regret. She was a daughter of that great
Ohio Democrat, General Thomas Ewing, and was thus of distinguished family both by birth and by marriage. She was noted also for niety and charity. The death of the wife of General W. T.

as far as we have observed, are as enthu siastic for tariff reform now as they were be fore the election. The Chicago Globe expresses the prevailing feeling when it says "No 'settlement' of any question upon the basis of in ustice and robbery can be a per-manent one." And that is the only kind of settlement which the tariff question received in the late election.

More than half the votes cast in New York State were cast against General HARison, and yet he takes the entire 36 ele toral votes of the State. Isn't there a wrong here that eight to have a remedy? More than half the people of New York State voted against Harrison, and yet their will finds no expression whatever and has no effect. It is legal, but it is not with the contract of the c

Pall Mall Budget: We can stand our farmers being ruined by American corn, we can listen unmoved to the wails of the graziers, made bankrupt by the influx of

ture, has just returned from a visit to the silk regions of the interior and he tells me that the motive power power for running the reels of many a factory consists of two men who walk around in a circle like a horse in a tannery or a threshing machine pushing two poles, which, by a series of cogs, run the works in the room balow. These men, said he, received 10 cents a day for their work, and the silk reclers, who were girls skilled at the business, got 15 cents a day.

Still, labor is higher now than it has ever been in Japan, and Dr. Simmons, one of the best authorities on the Japan of the past, and one of the tirst Americans to come to this country, tells me he can remember when farm laborers received only two cents a day. They now receive, says Professor Georgeson, 10 cents a day, and on this I am told they can live very comfortably. This 10 cents, however, represents the hardest of work. Farming in Japan is done by hand, and every gram of rice represents a strained muscle and a smell from vile manure which would give an American the germs of typhoid fever. The grubbing hoe is the spade of Japan, and a network of ropes is its wheelbarrow. The work on the roads is done without the aid of horses, and the dirt is carried on these little rope nets about four feet square, which are laid on the ground and hoed full of soil or stones. They hold about two bushels each, and have ropes tied to the corners which can be put over a pole. Then a man takes hold of each end of this pole, and carries the load to where it is needed and dumps it down. This work goes on all over Japan. I understand the wheelbarrow has been introduced, but the men prefer the old method.

The day will come, however, when machinery, will be used by the Japanese peo-

hammer and wedge. His legs were bare and his cue was tied in the old Japanese fashion, while his almond eyes closely watched the work he had before him. After 10 minutes of pounding he laid down his tools and took a smoke, and during the hour that I sat near him he smoked four times. The Japanese pipe only holds a pinch of tobacco, and he could do this cheaply, but the time consumed was at least 20 minutes. This perpetual siesta is one of the features of Japanese labor. I am told by old American residents that a Japanese workman will not do one-third as much a day as an American workman, and in every case they seem to do their work in Japanese Are Wonderful Imitators.

n every case they seem to do their work in Japanese Are Wonderful Imitators. the hardest of ways.

The methods of labor in Japan are the direct opposite of those in America. The can do, and they are not backward in catching the can do, and they are not backward in catching the can do, and they are not backward in catching the can do. carpenters, for instance, pull their planes ing up a good thing when they see it. the other way, and when they use the draw- have here a land full of coal and iron,



JAPANESE CARPENTERS.

ing knife they push it from them instead of pulling it towards them. They do most of their work sitting, and they do all the work on the pull stroke instead of the push stroke, and they stand the board as a rule, at an angle of 45° against something rather than lay it on a bench or sawhorse as we do, They do their marking, not with chalk, but with ground. do their marking, not with chalk, but with a reel and an inked string when they wish finest of cabinet work is done by hand.

There are no planing mills in Japan, and

the sawmills can be counted on the fingers of one hand. The usual method of sawing logs into boards is to stand the log at an angle against a support and saw it by hand. The saw used is not the powerful cross-cut saw of America, but a wide, short Japanese instrument, which has a handle about two feet long, and which look like a butcher's cleaver filed into a saw.

The Human Sawmill stands on top of the log or under it, and pulls away for 10 hours a day for about 30 40 American cents a day, and the best men

should not compete with us on nearly every ground,

The chief danger lies in the cheapness of their living and the fewness of their wants. In the country here I am told that a moderately well-to-do family can live very nicely at a cost of from five to ten cents a day for their food. Professor Georgeson says that an ordinary laborer can live royally on 10 cents a day, and that the servants at the agricultural college pay about one cent and a half for each of their meals. This represents rice, vegetables, and now and then a bit of fish. It is all that the laborers seem to need, and they grow fat and strong on it. Supposing the present wages to double or treble, there would still be a chance for the Japanese to engage in manufacturing at a proit, which would ruin the high-priced establishments of the United States and Europe. If the countries of Asia take up manufacturing, and if, as is now the case, you can get skilled labor for 50 cents a day, and this labor can live on less than one-half this amount, there will be a competition from the eastern countries greater than any we have ever had from England or Car. 40 American cents a day, and the best men in the business do not get over 45. Still, you will find no better workmen in the world than here. Their work is done with the use of very few nails, and they have to



JAPANESE COOPER.

by birth and by marriage. She was noted also for piety and charity.

Speaker Carlisle in an interview reminds people that a majority of the people are Democrats. Mr. Cleveland had a majority of the popular vote, and if it had been differently distributed he would have been elected. Which emphasizes the necessity for some reform in the manner of electing the president.

All the Democratic papers of the country, as far as we have observed, are as enthuring the polishing and doining of fine woods.

Speaking of house building, the Japanese begin their work at the top. The roof goes on first, and then they begin to build the walls and to construct the interior. One of the greatest curosities to me in Tokio as a new hotel which is being built. It is to be on the foreign style, and is to have four stories. It will be the greatest hotel in Japan and will rank here as Flagler's hotel in Florida ranks in the United States. It covers about an acre of ground. As vet not a stone of the foundation has been made, but the roof is already up, and this stands on a great four-story skeleton of scaf-

New York is to the United States, are about as follows in American money.

Carpenter get from 30 to 45 cents a day.
Cart men. who manage and help the pullers and oushers of carts loaded with heavy merchandise along the streets of the city get from 26 to 36 cents a day, and the men under them who act as the dray horses of Japan, and work just as hard as our horses.



A Dictionary of American Politics.



Comprising accounts of Political Parties, Meason ures and Men; Explanations of the Constitution; bivisions and Practical Workings of the Government, together with Political Phrases, Familiar Names of Persons and Places, Noteworthy Sayings, etc., etc. By Everit Brown and Albert Strauss. This book contains

556 Pages and Over 1,000 Subjects It is for those who are more or less interested in the politics of the United States, but who have neither time nor opportunity for seeking information in various and out-of-the way places, that this book has been prepared. The main facts in the political history of the Federal government, from its foundation to the present moment, are given under appropriate headings and in alphabetical order. The formation of the Constitution, its growth and interpretation, have been explained. The rise and fall of parties have been recounted. Famous measures, national movements and foreign relations have received full attention. Especial care has been exercised in describing the practical lists of the more prominent officials are furnished. There will aise be found accounts of the origin and meaning of political slang expenses the support of the property of the present of the origin and meaning of political slang expenses.

A FEW OF THE MANY SUBJECTS IN THIS BOOK:

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Don't Give Up the Ship.
Dorr Rebellion. Dred soot Case.
Electoral Commission.
Embargo Act.
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Davis-Wade Manifesto.
Debt of the United States,
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may be voters, for every man, weman and child who lives in the United States, who ought to know all that is possible about our glorious institutions and political history. This Dictionary and THE WEEKLY GLOBE One Year for \$1.25. It WILL

Be Given to Any One Sending 2 Old or New Subscribers and \$2. Address

THE WEEKLY GLOBE,

Boston, Mass.

good idea of Japanese housekeeping that I copy it verbatim:
Four and one-half mats (the carpet), 90 cents; a long hibachi (stove), 40 cents; heart for boiling rice, 50 cents; iron pot for rice boiling, 43 cents; iron pan, 20 cents; iron pot for boiling water, 25 cents; a tripod, 5 cents; a long iron tong, 2 cents; a brass tong, 1 cent; a fire shovel, 2 cents; a charcoal basket, 4 cents; a rice-cleaning basin, 8 cents; a small barrel, 3 cents; a washbasin, 15 cents; a cutting board, 7 cents; a table knife, 4 cents; a disper, 2 cents; a shaket, 3 cents; a large basket, 5 cents; sundres, 10 cents; a rice box, 4 cents; a skewer, 3 cents; a wooden spoon, 1 cent; teacups, 4 cents; wooden bowls (for cents; a skewer, 3 cents; a wooden spoon, 1 cent; teacups, 4 cents; wooden bowls (for plates), 3 cents; chopsticks (the knives and forks), 2 cents; broom, 6 cents; lamp, 10 cents; bottles, 3 cents; quilts, 75 cents; two pillows, 2 cents; and grand total, \$5.14.

This estimate is so complete that it is, I doubt not, the entire outlit of many a Japanese home of the poorer classes. It sounds very meagre, but in a land

Where the Bread is Rice and the drink is tea, where no sheets and carpets are used, and where the lounge and the rocking chair has yet to be introduced, it seems to suffice. The poorest classes pillow their heads upon blocks of wood covered with a wad of paper. They use their comforter form their beds.

Little, and it is from this attribute of their nature They do business on a margin that would ruin an American tradesman, and if they make five cents on the sale of a watch, or 10 cents in selling a clock, they are satisfied. Where a thrifty tradesman can live and bring up a family on \$10 a month there is little bope for the luxurious American. The whole nation seems to be engaged in what a Connecticut Vankee would call a whithing business. The stocks of many of the stores would not Iring \$5 at auction, and the merchant sits like the Turk in his bazaar, surrounded by his goods, and with his legs crossed serves his customers. His toor is his counter, and his soods hang on the walls or are piled within easy reach of his hands. He has a space altogether about as large as a small bedroom, and the whole of the front of this is open. The floor is raised about two feet from the ground, and the customers sit on edge as they haggle over the prices.

The Japanese merchant always asksthree They do business on a margin that would

good idea of Japanese housekeeping that I backs, and the pages of each of them were copy it verbatim;

Four and one-half mats (the carpet), 90 cents; a long hibachi (stove), 40 cents; is so thin that it will not bear two impressions of the pages. The comes from the use of the rice paper, which is so thin that it will not bear two impressions of the pages.

Looked More Like Magazines than books, and the average size of the Japanese book is about that of Harper's Monthly or of the Century Magazine. The bookseller tightened the girdle of his dress as I asked to see his books, and he showed me what looked like a ledger and the Japanese printed books, began at the back and ran to the front page, instead of the reverse, as our books do. He told me he kept an account of all sales, and that he

did very little business on credit. I boughts a book of him, and he wrapped it up in an alvertising sheet ust as our merchants do, and I am told that the Japanese are fast learning advertising.

The next store to this was that of a lanterm maker, and indeed the stores seem to be umbled together without regard to order. A careenter shop is next to a she store, A carpenter shop is next to a shre store, and a bathhouse bumps up against a hardware store. This lan ern shop was making the lanterns which are now largely used at lawn fetes in America and which form the

Lights for Japan at Night. own heels for chairs, and their floors and a Every one carries one of these paper lanterns here when he goes about at night, The Japanese Are Content with and the evening you read this letter you may be sure that at least 5,000,000 of them here and there throughout th that Americans need not expect to compete with them in business in their own country. men have them tied to the shafts of their men have them tied to the shafts of their carriages; the redestrians have them at-



JAPANESE LANTERN-MAKERS.

times as much as he expects to get. You offer him about one-fifth and gradually reach the third. He gives you a trny cup of tea, and places beside you a bowl of charcoal for your pipe while you are looking at his goods, and, as a rule, it seems to be indifferent to him whether you buy or not. If you go awa without buring, he lows politely and says. "Sayonara," farewell, with as kind a smile as though you make a purchase, and if you offer him something out of the usual order he makes his calculation on a Chinese calculating machine, consisting of a box of wooden buttons strung on wires. By moving these up and down he adds and substracts quite as quickly as we do with pencil and paper, and his figures are rarely wrong.

The Japanese Bookkeeper always has one of these machines before him, and the bookkeeping of a Japanese store is worth notice. The office is in the of the people go quietly along about their sailess and refuse to beattreed by sections at the sailes of the people go quietly along about their sailess and refuse to beattreed by sections at the sailes of the people go quietly along about their sailess and refuse to beattreed by sections and refuse to be the people go quietly along about their sailess and refuse to beattreed by sections and refuse to be the people go quietly along about their sailess and refuse to beattreed by sections and refuse to beattreed by sections and refuse to be the people go quietly along about their sailess and refuse to beattreed by sections and refuse to same little room in which the goods are

rare. A strip of rice paper is sometimes twisted about a parcel, But Woollen or Cotton String is Seldom Seen. I noted in the buying of some photographs

that the clerk who made up the package had some of this string. It is the same that our grocers use. The clerk first measured our grocers use. The clerk first measured the parcel this way and that, and took just enough to make the knot and no more enough to make the knot and no more than with us. enough to make the knot and no more Still string is cheaper here than with us. I mention this as an example of the economy

Still string is cheaper here than with us. I mention this as an example of the economy of the people.

And still you will find but few rich Japanese! The rule here is that the people are not accumulative, in our sense of the word. They have never learned the philosophy of investment, and they spend all they make. They have in the past had no chance for the investment of money, except in lands, and the saving done has been largely for rebuilding their houses in case of fires, which are very frequent. Dr. Hepburn, who has been in Japan for more than 30 years, is my authority for the statement that a Japan se house is thought on the average to last only five years before it is destroyed by fire. The framework and the interiors are like tinder, and whole villages are swallowed up almost monthly in Japanese confiagrations.

The people are the most careless in regard to fires I have ever seen, and there are no fire departments to speak of out of the four or five large cities. This danger has thus been an incentive to saving, but above this there is little. Seven-tenths of the people, at a rough estimate, live from hand to month, though the postal savings banks, which have been introduced, bid fair to teach them differently. Interest is high, and the banks make money. There is not a large government debt, and most of the debt is held at home.

Frank G. Carpenter.

Good for the Paper Bag Men.

(Paper Mill.)
A manufacturer of paper bags told me the A manufacturer of paper bags told me the other day that "Old Hutch's" action in being instrumental in raising the price of flour had benefited him quite a little. "How?" I asked, wonderingly. "Easy enough," he replied: "and it only goes to show that 'it's an ill wind that blows nobody any good.' You see, flour being dearer than it was, will force people who formerly bought it by the barrel to purchase it by the bag. This looks like a very small matter, but it isn't, and I have already begun to feel the effects of the same in the increased sales we have had."

TOWNSEADS LETTER

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Rosardine of Blain, Thorness and
Rosardine of Blain, Thornes covered that in this country, with its multiplying educational agencies, there is a class which would like to respect the government for something else than an appropriation for a river and harbor, or for a strict classification of the triff. Our government is far behind the artistic apprehension of the people, and all the artistic people in the United States are Federalists, who believe in the central government and pay but little attention to the State governments.

The educated American class is not aware of what the departments of the State government are. A rich man in New York, who is always among bankers, etc., asked me last Sunday if the quarantine appointments were made by the nation or the State. His question was a decent one, for such appointments ought to be made by the government at large. In the conflict of jurisdictions the taking care of the health of this great port of New York, which is the inlet to the whole continent, is left to a parcel of people at Albany, who are the goslings of public character. The government is even now making quarantine arrangements to meet the yellow fever and the cholera in the Southern States, while the State of New York reserves for itself the watching of this port of New York to keep the y llew fever out. This is said to have been the cause of the quarrel between ex-Senator Thomas Platt and Governor Hill.

I asked James Husted, often speaker of the Assembly at Albany, during the backweek whether Mr. Platt and Governor Hill were friendly. Said he:

"Why, they used to be perfectly thick. But then they quarrelled."

"What kind of a man is Hill," said I, "to his political opponents?"

"Oh, Hill is notorious for his approachability."

for a second wife, the daughter of Henry Davis of West Virginia. Henry Davis had been a brakeman and conductor on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and had gone into West Virginia to get out lumber. When Elkins was courting his daughter he found Davis very much preoccupied about opening a coal field in the Alleghany mountains to the light of day. The son-in-law looked into the matter and thought it was worth his attention. They have consequently built 100 miles of railroad out of that great coal field among the rude aborizinal hills, as far as Camberland in Maryland, where they have the choice of two railroad routes to the East. Their next scheme is to get hold of the Chesapeake and Ohio caual, which is a decayed institution, and utilize it for a railroad mot washington city, just as the James river canal was utilized by Blaine and others for railroad is also desirous of getting hold of this canal bank from Williamsport in wes.

people at Albany, who are the goslings of pablic character. The government is even now making quarantine arrangements is even in the followed into the matter and thought it was locked into the matter and thought it was mixture of becopie from all the Atlantic times the followed at about the country state of the country sta "We are going to mass a high fleense bill," "Is that particularly wise after the late result?" have got to do it," said General Hussed.

What an infinite line of demarcation is between these State Legislatures and control of the country flay between these State Legislatures are country flay legislatures are country in a very small State it is possible that the Legislatures are country is matched. A big State, like New York is a Washington et you are coing of metablysis and like the view of the watched. A big State, like New York is a washington et you are coing of metablysis and like the view of the watched. A big State, like New York is a washington et you are coing of metablysis and like the view of the same state in the late of the control of the country of

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TELEPHONE STOCKS.

Whaw! [Burlington Free Press.]

ell stocked with vegetables, which move well at well stocked with vegetables, which move well at low prices.

We quote: Potatoes—Nativo, \$1.50@1.75. Sweet postatoes, vellow, \$2.00@2.50.
Onions—Native, \$1.25@1.50: Western, \$1.25@1.40. Cabbage, \$100, \$3.00@4.00. Squash—Marrow, 50@60. Tarnips—French white, \$1.00; Russia, 90c \$1 bush.

HAY AND SIRAW.—There is a good demand for both hay and rye straw. Receipts are larger and prices steady.

We quote: Choice, \$18.00@18.50; do, fair to good \$16.00@17.50; Fine, \$14.00@16.00; Rye straw, \$1.00@10.00; Constraint, \$1.00@10.0

Groceries.

Flour and Grain.

Fish.

Miscellaneous.

WATERTOWN CATTLE MARKET.

CHAMBERLAIN'S BRIDE.

Description of "Highbury," Her Future Home.

Young Austin Is the Darling of Birmingham Girls.

SUGAR-The market for refined sngar is dull and unchanged. Demand is light.

We quote: Powdered, Sc; Fulverized, Sl/gc; Granulated, 7 5-18@7%gc; Confectioners A. 7/gc; Standard A. 7c; Extra C, 63/4@7; C, 63/2@60/gc; Yellows, 6@63/gc.

FLOUR-We quote the range for large and small tioned in the Domesday Book. During the past three years, and particu-

larly since his return from America in the spring. Mr. Chamberlain has devoted a good deal of tame and money in beautifying Highly many the house of the spring and applications. model of time and money in beautitying Highlury. The house is considered a 28, model of English gothic in terra cotta and red brick. The rooms in it surround a central hall, Moorish fashion, making a 12: galleried inclosure large enough for 500 people to stand in very comfortably. The pretty panel decorations and antique furniture in this hall are the particular pride of Mr. Chamberlain's accomplished daughter. FISH-The market is very dull and will probably emain so till the close of the year. The Thankstiving trade has done away with the demand for ish and the market is lifeless.

Only a Year or Two Younger than his new American wife. The library

-where the champion of disgruntled Liberals receives political pilgrims to the Mecca of the remnant of a great party—is a plain, comfortable apartment, bearing ample evidence of the industry of Mr. Chamberlain and his son Austin.

Miscellameens.

HO'S.—The market is without special change. Demand is fair and steady and prices are fin and well will all the content of the industry of Mr. New York, 1888, prime, 26,330c; do, 1887, 136. 10c; do, 1887, 137. 10c; do, 1887, 136. 1

Arrivals of live stock at Brighton and Watertown for the week ending Friday, Nov. 30, 1888; Western cattle, 1554; Fastern cattle, 226; North-ern cattle, 327. Total, 2104. Western sheep and lambs, 4400; Northern sheen and lambs, 4841; Eastern sheep and lambs, 83. ber frames a rose house and flower garden.
and a small kitchen garden. Yet nothing among all these makes a nobler show than the great banks of closely-grown rhodolandrons which crown the summit of the grounds, and which in the early summer (Came No. 2397—Old F.) and lands, 4341; Lancon Total, 9324. Swine, 29,073. Veals, 523. Horses, 479. Prices of beef cattle per hundred pounds, dressed weight, ranged from £4.00 to £5.00. PRICES OF WESTERN CATTLE. .S5.75 @6.00

Berling of the Birmingham Girls. Asked.

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One glance can ill my world with happy cheer, O gracious eyes? O little hands that creep To mine! O horvest that my life shall reap! Ye make for me of all the whole round year Thanksgiving day.

Miss De Smith—I envy you your lover, collection, that piece of brocaded sllk I Nellie. He is my beau ideal of a man. I cut from a chair in the Tuileries while my guide was not looking; that gold enamelled spoon I picked up on the table in the Czar's apartment in the palace at St. Petersburg; and that little Rubens over there I carried away from a gallery in Florence beneath my cloak. It all depends upon how you go at it whether collecting curios is expensive or not." suppose he always anticipates your slightest g

All communications intended for this de-partment must be addressed to the Checker Editor, lock drawer 5220, Boston, Mass. New England chess and checker rooms, 767 Washington street. Open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. All are welcome.

Any of the following-named works will

minglam Girls.

He is Prepared to Receive His Stepment with Open Arms.

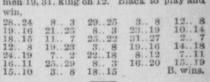
London, Dec. 1.—In the dining-room of his handsome house at Birmingham Joseph Chamberlain has given a conspicuous place to the engressed commission which sent him to American wife whose arrival here Englished the American wife whose arrival here Englished in the American wife whose arrival here Englished in the agent interest. It is rather a formidable locking piece of parchment, elaborately framed, and the great yellow splotch by which Her Majesty affixes her seal attracts attention to it the moment one enters the room.

The home to which Mr. Chamberlain is bringing his Yankee bride, "Highbury," is to now to be beautiful from an English point of view, though it is situated in one of the loveliest spots of the altogether lovely Middands. But a famous landscape gardener has been at work upon it with the dainty tricks of his art, and when the place is a little mellowed by age it will be a charming home. Chamberlain's chief pride about the ostate is a magnificent yew tree, historic in Birmingham, and which is said to be menioned in the homest one charming home. Chamberlain's chief pride about the ostate is a magnificent yew tree, historic in Birmingham, and which is said to be menioned in the homest one of position No. 1403.

For Saie.

Any of the following-named works will be sent, post paid, on receipt of price: Schents; "Aryshire Lassie," 25 cents; "Arma," 31.25; "Smale Corner," 25 cents; "Sair, port and the spent of praughts," 50 cents; "Sarker x American Corner," 15 cents; "Smale Corner," 15 cents; "Sarker x American Corner," 25 cents; "Schent Regiments," 75 cents; "Sarker x American Corner, "Sarker x American William Parameter and Martins, 25 cents; "McCull

By Frank Dunne, Leeds, Eng. Black man on 21, kings on 18, 28; white men 19, 31, king on 12. Black to play and



Position No. 1405. By H. De Lyman, New York. [Selected.]



Position No. 1496. By T. W. Kimley, Greenford, O.

BLACK. 100 mon 01/101/101/11

White to play and win.

Came No. 2396-Switcher. By W. C. Parrow, Boston, Mass,

By W. C. Parrow, Boston, Mass.

11.15 15.24 25.21 12.16 16.12

21.17 27.20 6.10 26.17 17.11

9.13 10.17 23.19 16.19-C 22.18

25.21 21.14 10.15-A 31.26 11.16

8.11 4.8 19.10 11.15 D-9.6

24.19 29.25 2.6 26.22 1.19

25.19 22.18 0.22 20.16 3.10

11.15 13.17 21.14 15.19 18.15

17.14

W. wins. A-The losing move. B-Only move to win. C-Offered as a correction of game No.

D-Corrects game No. 2394, where 18, 15 given, allowing black to draw. Brother Cama No. 2397-Old Fourteenth

[Bangor Commercial.]

A Bangor gentleman who owns a farm which he keeps there, was showing a man A Chean Collection.

(Harper's Bazar.)

"There are many little ways," said the curio collector, "to gratify one's taste in a very inexpensive manner. Now here in my collection, that piece of brocaded silk I

Consumption Cured.

Infant Theology.

Correct Pres. 1

Infant Theology.

Correct Pres. 1

Corr An old physician, retired from practice,

HIS LAST MESSAGE.

Countined from the First Page.

citizenship for its own sake and for what it should accomplish as a motive to our nation's advancement and the happiness of all our people is displaced by the assumpt on that the government instead of being the embodiment of equality, is out an unstrumentality through which especial and individual advantages are to be gained. The arrogance of this assumption is unconcealed. It appears in the sordid disregard of all but personal interests in the regard of all but personal interests in the regard of all but personal interests in the regard of selesh advantage and in combinations to perpetuate such advantages, through efforts to control legislation and improperly influence the suffrages of the people. The grievances of those not included within the circle of these beneficiaries, when fully realized, will surely alones irritation and discontent. Our farmers, long suffering and patient, struggling in the race of life with the hardest and most unremitting toil, will not fail to see, in spite of misrepresentations and misleading fallacies, that they are obliged to accept such prices for their products as are fixed in foreign markets, where they compete with the farmers of the world; that their lands are declining in value while their lends fail to furnish their support or leave more in foreign markets. to furnish their support or leave

or fail to furnish their support or leave of margin for accumulation.

Our workmen, enfranchised from all desions, and no longer frightened by the y that their wages are endangered by a strevision of our tariff laws, will reasonably demand through such revision eadier employment, cheaper means living in their homes, freedom or themselves and their children from themselves and their children from rond the limits of a laboring class. Others of our crizens whose comforts and expenditures are measured by moderate salaries and fixed incomes, will insist upon the fairness and justice of cheapening the cost of necessaries for themselves and their families.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

all impatience of constitutional limitations of Federal power, and to persistently check the increasing tendency to extend the scope of Federal leg slatin into the domain of State and local artisdiction, upon the plea of su, serving the public welfare. The preservation of the partitions between proper subjects of Federal and local care and regulation. Is of such importance under the Constitution, which is the law of our very existence, that no consideration of expediency or sentiment should tempt us to enter upon the pleasage of Representatives full information.

that no consideration of expediency or sentiment should tempt us to enter upon doubtful ground. We have undertaken to discover and proclaim the richest blessings of a free government with the Constitution as our guide. Let us follow the way it points out. It will not mislead us. And surely no one who has taken upon himself the solemn obligations to support and pres rive the constitution can find ustification or solace for disloyalty in the excuse that he wandered and disobeyed in search of a better way to reach the public welfare than the Constitution offers.

necessaries for themselves and their families.

When to the selfishness of the beneficiaries of unjust discrimination under our laws there shall be added discontent of those who suffer from such discrimination, we will realize the fact that the beneficent purposes of a government dependent upon the patriotism and contentment of our people are endangered.

Communism is a hateful thing and a menace to peace and organized government. But the communism of combined wealth and capital, the ourgrowth of overweening cup dity and selfishness which inweening cup dity and selfishness which inweening cup dity and selfishness which in with all the nations. Since my last with all the nations. to give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, I have the satisfaction to announce that the close of the year finds the United States in the enjoyment of domestic tranquility and at peace with all the nations. Since my last annual message our foreign relations have been strengthened and improved by performance of international good offices and by new and renewed treaties of anity, commerce and recip ocal extradition of criminals. Those international questions which still await settlement are

acted.

in the 12th of April last I la'd before the House of Representatives full information respecting our interesting such actions and in the subsequent correspondence on the same subject, which will be land before you in due course, the history of events in those islands will be found.

In a message accompanying my approval.

due course, the history of events in those islands will be found.

In a message accompanying my approval, on the 1st day of October last, of a bill for the exclusion of Chinese laborers. I laid before Congress full information and all correspondence touching the negotiation of the treaty with China, concluded at this capital on the 12th day of March, 1888, and which, having been confirmed by the Senate with certain amendments, was rejected by the Chinese government. This message contained a recommendation that a sum of mone be appropriated as compensation to Chinese subjects who had suffer d injuries at the hands of lawless men within our jurisdiction. Such appropriation having been duly made, the fund awaits reception by the Chinese government. It is sincerely hoped that by the cessation of the influx of this class of Chinese subjects, in accordance with the expressed wish of both governments, a cause of unkind feeling has been permanent y removed.

anxious desire and a fixed determination to restore to the people, unimpaired, the sacred trust they have confided to my charge: to heal the wounds of the Constitution and to preserve it from further violation; to persuade my countrymen, so far as I may, that it is not in a splendid government supported by powerful monopolies and aristocratic establishments that they will find happiness or their liberties protection, but in a plain system, void of pomp, protecting all and granting favors to none, dispens ng its blessings like the dews of heaven, unseen and unfelt save in the freshness and beauty they contribute to producers. It is such a government that the genius of our people requires, such an one only under which our States may remain, for ages to come, united, prosperous Japan. and relief afforced to that country from the present undue and oppressive forcign control in matters of commerce. I earnestly recommend that relief be provided for the in uries accidentally caused to Japanese of a constitutional provision requiring the president from time to time to give to the Congress information of the

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WEEKLY GLOBE—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1898.

**Set of the property of the proper

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LOVE AFTER DEATH.

fElla Wheeler Wilcox in Baltimore American. They say if our beloved dead

Should seek the old familiar place some stranger would be there instead, And they would find no welcome face. I cannot tell how that may be In other homes, but this I know: Could my lost darling come to me,

That she would never find it so. Oft-times the flowers have come and gone, Oft-times the winter winds have blown, The while her peaceful rest went on,

And I have learned to live alone.

KNITTED OR CROCHETED.

Pretty Wool Suits for Children.

They May be Made at Home, and Look as Pretty as the Woven Articles.

Just How to Do It Described by an Authority on These Topics.

The woven wool suits for children which are so popular now, deserve the favor they receive for they are warm, durable and very pretty. Similar suits can be crocheted or knitted at home, and in answer to requests from correspondents we give the following directions, which have been prepared for us by Mrs. Eva Marie Niles, for both knitted and crocheted suits. The woven stitch looks very much like plain tricot (called by some afghan st tell.) Any two colors, one dark the other light, may be used. Get seven ounces of seal brown starlight zephyr germantown yarn, three ounces of straw color. A long tricot hook, about No. 10 (Walker's bell gauge.) Commence with brown at bottom of waist with a chain of 30 stitches. work up and off in ordinary tricot for 21 rows, then increase by working up the horizontal loop lying between two first perpendicular loops of every other row, until you have worked 12 more rows; this will make 33 rows from beginning. Now to harrow (or decrease) for the armhole, work up the two first loops together of each of five rows, then work six rows without increase or decrease, and in the forty-fifth row increase by working up the horizontal loop before the second then knit one row or turn. Continue their lower lumbs, varieose veins are often

Forty-sixth row—Work on all but the seven last stitches.
Forty-seventh row—Work on all but last two stitches.
Forty-seventh row—Work on all but last two stitches.
Forty-sighth row—Work up a loop, work in the horizontal loop before the second loop, work up all but the iast two loops.
Forty-ninth and fiftieth rows—Work on all but the two last loops.
Forty-ninth and fifty-fourth rows—Work on all but the first three and the one last loop.
Fifty-first and fifty-fourth rows—Work on all but the first three and the one last loop.
This completes one side of the front. The other side is worked in the same way, but the increase and decrease are at the oppo
Skirt.

so antil your stitches are reduced produced, and sometimes eczenia and ulcerations.
When the position is a sitting one many suffer from hemorrhoids caused by the warmth occasioned and the constipation one inch apart. Mark each decrease with pieces of white. After the last or fifth decrease kint a length of one and one-half inches. Sew on buttons and add a crechet finish with red to the waist. Sew the right inches. Sew on buttons and add a crechet finish with red to the waist. Sew the right inches. Sew on buttons all title over on to the left. Sew in the sleeyes, which must have a little red cuff.

Skirt. two stitches.
Forty-eighth row—Work up a loop, work up the horizontal loop before the second loop, work up all but the last two loops.
Forty-ninth and fiftieth rows—Work up all but the two last loops.
Fifty-first and fifty-fourth rows—Work on all but the first three and the one last loop.
This completes one side of the front. The other side is worked in the same way, but the increase and decrease are at the opposite side.

Back.

Make a chain of 56 stitches, first and econd rows, work up and off in ordinary

Third row—Work up 19 loops, work up 2 together, work up 14 loops, work up 2 together, work up 19, work off in the usual Continue to decrease twice in every other row five times more immediately after the first 19 and before the last 19 loops.

Fifteenth to nineteenth rows—Without because or decrease.

increase or decrease.

Twentieth row—Work up 19 loops, increase one before the next, work up four, increase one before the next, work up 19, work off.
Twenty-first and twenty-second rows—
Without increase or decrease.
Twenty-third row—Increase in the second and last loop knit one, and in the middle of

enty-fourth and twenty-fifth rowsvithout increase or decrease.

Twenty-sixth row—increase as in the
wenty-third row.

Twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth rows—
ithout increase. Without increase.
Twenty-ninth row-Increase at the beginning and end of row.
Thirtieth and thirty-first rows-Without

increase.
Thirty-second row-Like twenty-ninth Thirty-third and thirty-fourth rows-Without increase.

The rty-fifth to fortieth rows—Work up the two first and the two last loops together;

Forty-first to forty-third rows-Without increase or decrease.
Forty-fourth to forty-ninth rows-Increase at the beginning and end of each third

off point on wrong side and add a heave two rows of buttons.

The beginning and end of each third two.

Fifty-sixth rows—Work on all but three first and three last loops.

Fifty-seventh row—Work on all the loops. Join the front and backs by sewing; place the right front one inch over the left at bottom of waist, and fasten it by a few stitches. Line the left front with a piece of tape, then sew on eight buttons. Tricot a little choker of brown for the neck, edge that with a shell finish of the straw color yarn; carry shell down right front. If preferred a cream-colored piece may be put in front of waist for a vest. In this case, have two rows of buttons, and use a silk cord crossed over the buttons.

Sieere.

With brown, make a chain the length required across the top of the arm. To shape the sleeve a little at the top, work first row on all the loops, second row on 21 centre loops, third row on 27 loops, that is three more on each side of the 21 loops, then work on all the loops for about 14 rows, then decrease twice in the centre of each alternate row by working up 21 cops together twice until the sleeve is the length

rejuired. Sew up the sleeve on the wrong side; sew into waist. Work on a straw-colored cuff and sew on. Skirt. The skirt is made lengthwise, then joined, then gathered at the top all round and sewed to the waist. Do not get it too full. lake a chain the leugth you are going to have skirt. It is done in stripes, each stripe | Laugh at the feast in most exultant tone, has seven rows, "tirst brown, then straw color. *repeat from * to * till you have a piece long enough to make the skirt as full as you wish. The following cut shows skirt before it is sewed to waist. The sash is put on last, that is, after dress is sewed to

Make a chain wide enough to allow for oining, as the sash is sewed together at the sides when finished. Work in tricot. Do 20 rows of brown, then 5 rows of cream, hen 10 rows of brown, then 5 rounds of cream. Then, with brown for the entire length wanted, lacking 45 rows—which are 5 rows of cream, 10 of brown, 5 of cream, 20 of brown, which completes it. Double together at side and sew on wrong side, turn. Gather each end and sew on a tassel.

Neapolitan Cap. Make this of brown and cream color ger mantown, like that of dress. No. 8 bone needle. This cap is done in ribbed crochet, with which all are familiar. The hook is put through both stitches of the chain. The ork is gone is rows, and each stripe consists of six rows of each color. The first

sists of six rows of each color. The first stripe is brown.

Make a chain of 4 stitches, join, and work 12 double crochet in the hole. (d. c. is insert hook, draw yarn through, then through two stitches on hook.)

Second round—2 d. c. in each stitch.
Third round—2 d. c. in every other stitch.
Fourth round—The same.
Seventh round—The same.
Seventh round—Now with cream color, and increase 4 stitches in each row. Increase very gradually henceforth, keeping a pointed shape for six stripes, ending with ream color; there should then be 93 stitches. The rest of the cap for 8 alternates of brown and cream is not increased. The fourteenth stripe is cream. Then turn the cap and work the other way round for the turn over in blue for 32 rows. Turn up half of this length and iron flat. Finish top of cap with a thick tassel of cream color.

Many prefer the regular

Tam O'Shanter which is made as follows:

Use your two shades, striping to your ancy, or you can have the cap all brown, with a cream tuft on top. Commence with a chan of 6 stitches, soin round; always ske through the stitch (not the back).

First round—10 d. c. in hole.

Second round—2 d. c. in each stitch.

Third round—2 d. c. in every 8d stitch, 1 c. in every other stitch.

Fourth to seventh rounds—2 d. c. in every which is made as follows:

in every other stitch.
ourth to seventh rounds—2 d. c. in every
stitch, 1 d. c. in every other stitch.
ighth to twelfth rounds—2 d. c. in every
h stitch, 1 d. c. in every other stitch,
hirteenth to twenty-third rounds—2 d. c.

very 16th stitch, 1 d. c. in every other nty-fourth to twenty-ninth rounds-

c. in every 28th stitch.
hittieth round—Without increase.
hitty-first to thirty-sixth rounds—Narw by passing every 28th stitch.
hitty-seventh to forty-seventh rounds—
se every 15th stitch.
forty-eighth round—Increase by making
t.c. in every 6th stitch.
horty-ninth to fifty-sixth rounds—1 d.c.
horty-ninth to fifty-sixth rounds—1 d.c.
horty-ner needle.

ad the wool over a card two inches de, take out the card, tie one end of the op with a piece of thick thread, cut the at the other end, and trim the edges.

The waist is done in brioche knitting.

et six ounces of navy blue starlight zephyr

reparteen. four ounces of rad; or a received the r

medium size rubber needles. To do brioche knitting, the nattern is in threes.

Make 1. slin 1 as if about to seam, narrow, repeat from * to * to end of row. Each row is knitted the same way. In brioche knitting, twice across make one row or turn. By a turn is meant one row across and back again. When you narrow or decrease, bring it at the extreme end of the beginning and ending of early row in such a way as not to interiere with the pattern, remembering that it is in threes.

With blue, cast on 95 stitches. This equals 33 patterns. Upon these knit 57 rows. Or turns, equivalent to 114 times across, which will bring you up to the armholes. Turn.

Filly-eighth row—Here begins the left front. Knit 24 stitches, or 8 batterns. Slip rest off on to a cord and tie securely. Upon these 24 stitches knit 27 rows. Now you are at the shoulder, or eighty-lith row.

Eighty-sighth row—Plain brioche.

Eighty-sighth row—Plain brioche.

Eighty-sighth row—Plain brioche. Some of the Ills Which the Trades Bring On.

Varicose Veins, Eczenia, Ulcerations and Phthisis a Few of the Maladies.

Shoemakers Suffer Physical Pain, But Become Great Meditators.

The diseases chargeable to individual ochoulder side. Eighty-ninth row—Plain brioche. Ninetieth row—Narrow 1 on the shoulder cupation are those which can be traced to the conditions under which one works the side.

Ninety-first row—Plain bricehe.
Ninety-second row—Narrow 1 on the shoulder side.
Ninety-forth row—Plain bricehe.
Ninety-fifth row—Plain bricehe.
Ninety-sixth row—Narrow 1 on the shoulder side.
Bind off.

the conditions under which one works the strain and effort to which special organs are subjected, and the actual contact with substances which produce changes by reason of their mechanical or chemical qualities.
For instance, working in rooms where the air is filled with dust, vapers, gases of an irritating or poisonous nature, or he may be exposed to great heat, cold or wet, or to

exposed to great heat, cold or wet, or too sudden variations of temperature. He may

Turn the work, pick up the 24 stitches at the end and proceed as for the other side. For the back, pick up the 51 stiches in the middle, kint up in them 27 rows.

Twenty-eighth row—Narrow each end. Thirty-first row—Plain brioche. Thirty-first row—Plain brioche. Thirty-fourth row—Narrow at each end. Thirty-first row—Plain brioche. Thirty-suxth row—Narrow at each end. Thirty-sixth row—Narrow at each end. Thirty-eighth row—Narrow at each end. Thirty-eighth row—Narrow at each end. Thirty-sixth row—Narrow at each end. Thirty-eighth row—Narrow at each end. Thirty-sixth row—Narrow at each end. Thi Cast on 78 stitches; equals 26 patterns. tional activity. When this fixed position is Knit one plain row. Now begin to narrow a standing one, without a chance of museu once at the beginning of each time across, lar action to assist the venous current in so until your stitches are reduced produced, and sometimes eczema and

Carpenters and caonet makers are surject also to varie even in the lower limbs. Injuries from their tools and splinters of wood are common among them, they suffer more than the average population from phthisis and other lung diseases caused by concussions which extend through the chest and The skirt is done in plain knitting in ribs

The skirt is done in plain knitting in the of blue, then red, then blue, then red. The width of the work makes the length of and so it often happens that the heart, and so it often happens that the heart is concussion is felt by the heart, and so it often happens that the heart is concussion in these trades be

beat of men employed in these trades becomes enfectled and irregular.

Sheemakers, as a rule work under very bad hystenic conditions, the workrooms being sometimes badly ventilated. They sit in a cramped position all day long, with body bent lorward and shoulders rounded, their hours of labor extending into the night. Layet says he found many cases of eczema among them, which they all attributed to dust from the leather. Lumbago, with muscular pains in the legs, are common, as also a marked predisposition to phthisis. Corusart considers them lable to chronic gastritis. According to Fardieu, the pressure on the breast in spite of the leather apron, causes depression of the leather apron, causes depression of the eighth ribs, and the thighor which the lapstone rests shows a flattening of the skin, especially of the bair bulbs, which are effaced, making the surface smooth.

Hirt suggests that the solitary character of shoemakers' work leads them to think a great deal, and occasionally produces great meditators, like lacob Bohme, Von Leyden, Sachs, and others.

This tendency also causes insanity. Halfort says the "Moistepangers' of the middle ages were principally from the ranks of shoemakers, tailors, etc. These may be called contemplative trades.

Tailor labor under very much the same hygienic conditions as shoemakers. They are almost all an mic, and furnish a large number of deaths by consumption. Meditation at their work cau es occasional insanity; using the needle produces slight in uries of the fingers, and there are many cases of "professional spassin" among them. From crossing the legs there results feedleness of the cutaneous sensibility in the thighs and legs, with a certain difficulty in walking. Neuralgia and sciatica are common diseases among them.

Coopers, from the moisture of the rooms in which they work are liable to contract

I stand and look my old eye-glasses

them.

Coopers, from the moisture of the rooms in which they work, are liable to contract bronchial and intestinal catarrh. Rheumatism is also prevalent ameny them. In-Knowing full soon I must give up the ghost matism is also prevalent among them. Injuries to the hands and fingers with wounds from splinters are apt to cause paneris. "Housemain's knee" is frequent, caused by the pressure of the knee against the barrel to hold the staves in place.

Printers, including compositors and pressmen, are generally substituted in appearance. The characteristic anamia is

of working-rooms and the lack of exercise. In the case of pressmen, owing to the great | end of the city, an electric light has been

And that is why my tears bedew the printed

there are occasional cases of "professional cramp."

Salesmen and saleswomen who stand all day behind a counter are subject to varicose veins in the lower limbs. The women are liable to many irregularities. They frequently complain of pains in the soles of their feet. Firt has never been able to satisfy himself that these takins are caused by overstanding, but quotes from Marchant, who relates the cases of three policemen suffering from pains in the feet, that one had to abandon his occupation on account of them. One physician is disposed to attribute these pains to the ligaments binding the bones on the under side of the arch of the following table shows the percentage Announcing that Thanksgiving day is

The following table shows the percentage of those suffering from phthisis, with the average duration of life: N. f lafe. 49.8 55.7 62.14 61.14 65.7 54.3 56.1 54.3 65.3

Prize Questions for the Multitudes. [New York Sun.] Is the lineage of the codfish aristocracy a

Which end of the city street is the block-Why do people complain that it is a cold

day when they have been subjected to summary treatment?
Did the Prohibition party call out a full When one is cowed does he become as timid as a calf?
Is buttermilk the product of the goat?
Does the dying dog fancier always strug-

gle to keep pup? Did the Iberia go down because deprived Did the Iberia go down because deprived of her stern necessity?
Why do they call the anarchists "the reds" when universal dissatisfaction invariably breeds the blues?
Is the period the inebriate of the punctuation family because it is the full stop?
Is the saloon where Old Crow is sold necessarily a crow-bar?
If the crow is a caucus, what kind of a cuss is the crocus.
If Thomas Carlyle was eccentric and Dickens was a crank, what was Lever?
Does crabbed age walk backward?
And when crabbed age and youth try to live together, is their lack of harmony due to a superabundance of deyilled-crabbed age?

If the mean is responsible for the tide

Grim and gloamy overhead. While the lads are searching cheery For the car that's tinted red.

"Oh, I have it!" and the laughter

Swells the merry scene to bliss. And the lad, the lucky finder, Frem each maiden claims a kiss.
Then the meek-eyed kine they wonder, What they wonder we can't tell. As they watch the gav young people. Wrapped up in the mystic spell.

Rings the bell: the feast is ready, Spread out in the kitchen there, Pumpkin pies, and cheese, and jumbles, Biscuits snowy white and fair. Jelly tarts, and gems, and nut-cakes, Candy balls and other things: How the bare old rafters tremble

While the merry laughter rings. Now the violin is calling. See the youngsters in two rows! New two dozen swains are blushing. How the young blood comes and goes!

"First two forward, back and over, Up the middle, down outside." And they kept it up till morning, Heavens! how the hours glide. Then the lights no longer glummer.

And the farmhouse is in gloam; Then the huskers wander merry To the far-off country home. Who can tell the tales they whisper. Count the kisses, note the gay. Sweet leve tokens they exchange there In the light of morning gray?

—[H. S. Keller in Judge.

> A SIGN OF DISTRACTION. (From Judge.)



driven 10 miles in a circle in an effort to find the right road home, and had dis-mounted to read the first signboard he had

BLOWING OUT THE ELECTRIC. Surprising Effect Produced by a Newburyport Joker.

Lately many cases of trying to blow out while in the act of getting a light for a cigar or pipe, the victim not recollecting that the gas or kerosene lamp had been re moved. A case of the first kind is quite laughable. At a certain store in the north heat in press-rooms, they suffer frequently put in. When the time for shutting up

heat in press-rooms, they suffer frequently from heart disease.

Compositors sufter from dyspepsia, bronchial extarrh and phthisis. Pneumonia is common among them, and is likely to be severe. The practice of putting type in the mouth leads to cracks and fissures of the lips, and small tumors on the inside. Lead poisoning is very rare among them, but there are occasional cases of "professional cramp."

Salesmen and saleswomen who stand all day behind a counter are subject to variouse which in the lower limbs. The women are liable to many irregularities. They frequently complain of pains in the soles of their feet. Hirt has never been able to satisfy himself thirt these mains are caused by

OLDEST OF TOMBSTONES. Western Shore in Maryland.

[Baitimore Sun.] The Historical Society of Anne Arundel ounty, Md., has appointed a committee to ollect and publish original family records and memorial inscriptions of the old families of the county.
In the course of their investigations so far

the committee has discovered the following curious inscription on what is said to be the ldest tombstone in the county:

dest tombstone in the county:

Here lysth the body
Major Thomas Francies,
Who deceased ye lith of March,
Anno 1685, Aged 42 years.

The new in Silence I am Lowly Laid,
Ha; it's that place for Mertals made.
Otherefore due not show thyselfe more grieve,
Moru ye nee more, but do yeself relieve.
And then in time I hope you! plainly see
Such future comforts as are blessing me:
For the grim death thought fit to part us here,
Rejoves & think that we shall summonds he,
None to be Exempted in this Eternitie,
Cause then its see grieve ye noe more
In fear that God should the afflict most sore,
Even to death, and all to let you see
Such grieves to him offensive bee.

Such grieves to him offensive bee.

We have it on the authority of tradition that Ma or Francis was drowned, and it is highly probable that this is one of the rare cases in which tradition has a foundation in fact, as it appears by the probate records that he "was ty sudden accident deprived of his life" without having made a will, and that part of his "wearing apparell" was much "Damnified by lying in the water abot three weeks."

Cathering Eider Down.

[Youth's Companion.]
The eider duck constitutes the wealth and may be said to make the prosperity of the Icelanders. The three islands, Videy.



rejoice together after we had gathered the fruit of our labors.
At which time, amongst other recreations,

we exercised our arms, many Indians coming amongst us, and among the rest, their greatest king, Massasoit, with some ninety men, whom for three days we entertained and feasted. In 1623 fears were enter-tained for the safety of the colony by reason of an anticipated famine. From the third week in May to the middle of July no rain fell. The corn withered under the scorch ing heat of the sun. The Indians expected

an easy victory.

In this extremity a public fast was observed, the first voluntary fast ever kept on these Western shores. The morning of the fast was cloudless and the day intensely hot. Flat fewards evening clouds collected and rain desended in moderate but refreshing showers; the languishing crops revived, and a bountiful harvest succeeded. In token of the general gratitude, a day of public thanksgiving was ordered, this being the second such day observed in New England.—Goodrich.

The table is spread, and the dinner is dressed, The cooks and the mothers have all done their best; No calinh of Bagdad ere saw such a display, Or dreamed of a treat like our Thanksgiving day.

The third Thanksgiving day recorded The third Thanksgiving day recorded was Feb. 22, 1631.

Many were the fears of the people that Mr. Pearce, who had been sent to Ireland to fetch provisions, was cast away or taken by pirates. A day of fasting and prayer was appointed. But God, who delights to appear in the greatest straits, did work marveilously at this time, for before the very day appointed in comes Mr. Pearce laden with provisions, upon which occasion the day of tast was changed, and ordered to be kept as a day of thanksgiving.—(Young's Chronicles.

This (right honorable) is that I had to say to you (that are the residue of this great assembly), inquire what you shall do, and how you shall testify your thanksgiving. I answer, if you would go and ring bels, make bonfires, feast one another, and send portions to the poore for whom nothing is provided. I have nothing to say against it. I think you shall do well. But this I beseech you to do, go home and pray God to encline the hearts of the Parliament to practice what this day they have heard, write down a catalogue of all the great things which God hath this year done for us; and let your children know them and the Lord put it into the hearts of some wise observer of the times to so write them, that the present and future generations may be blessed with a true narration of their wonderful mercies, give every one of you up, yourselves to the Lord to be his servants abuse not your peace and liberties with idleness, rot and e cess, or in being chocked with enlarging yourselves with worldly husmess. Rev. Stenben Marshall (batchelor in divinity, minister of Fonchingfield, Essex), at thanksgiving service by Parliament, Sept. 7, 1641, for the peace concluded between England and Scotland. This (right honorable) is that I had to say

electric lights have been reported as well as trying to ignite paper from the globe. What realls back the past like the rich pumpkin ple - John G. Whittier. By permission of Houghton, Miffin & Co.

Surely our thanksgiving this day should be something more than an empty form; an insignificant compliance with custom. Amidst all our flow of spirits and all the plentiful entertainments that crown our tables, may we remember and adore our dear benefactor; and may our praises ascend to Him from pure hearts grateful as incense.—[Martha Byles, A. M. 1760.

And I would make thanksgiving

Ye lovers of ceramics, draw near; A tempting treasure awaits you here. Fatence, Wedgwood, and Dresden fine, Lowestof and Canton may all combine; No such gems 'mong then all I see As in "mocher's" best set of mulberry. As in "mother's" best sees.
Only on state occasions rare
Is ever displayed that service fair;
It was father's gift on her wedding-day—
Not a piece is broken or given away.
—(Thanksgiving.

The Book of Common Prayer, ratified in 1789, directs the first Thursday in November (unless another day be appointed by civil authorities) to be observed as a day of thanksgiving to Aimighty God for the fruits of the earth, and all other blessings of His merciful Providence.

Many of other denominations observed the day appointed by the governor of Connecticut; others the day appointed by officers of churches, and other ecclesistical bodies.

bodies.

The day thus set off was not uniform throughout the State, and was observed only among the sect by whom it was appointed.—[Haugh.

"Few people having the means selder rew people naving the means seldom fail to provide a summtuous repast on that day, while almshouse, prison and asylum inhabitants look forward with reasonable prospect of extra indulgence in the bill of fare."—[Preface to Thanksgiving proclama-

That things are no worse with us here;
For dear food that might be more dear;
For the two rooms that might have been one;
For the half loaf that might have been none;
For thin flothing and little—what matters!
They might be still less and in tatters. -(From "Dawn to Dusk and Other Poems."

A great and numerous people with one A great and numerous people, with one consent and under one authority, met to render thanks and to offer up praises to the Almighty for signal favors and blessings, is indeed a spectacle on which angels above look down with complacency, and the great God of angels and men will regard with denght.—[William Smith.

Aug. 24. 1749, was observed as a day of general thanksgiving in the province of the Massachusetts. "For the extraordinary reviving rains after the most distressing drought which has ever been known among us in the memory of any living." A sermon on the occasion was preached at the South Church, Boston, by the pastor, Rev. Thomas Frince, A. M.

in Brazil writes to a German horticultural journal describing a crop of inside toe which he tound clothing the wires not far from Ro of aneiro. At a disance, he says, he to daneiro. At a disance, he says, he to daneiro. At a disance, he says, he to daneiro, at a disance, he says, he to daneiro. At a disance, he says, he to daneiro. At a disance, he says, he to daneiro, at a disance, he says, he to daneiro. At a disance, he says, he to daneiro, at a disance, he says, he to daneiro. At a disance, he says, he to daneiro, at a disance, he says, he to daneiro. At a disance, he says, he to daneiro, at a disance, he says, he to daneiro. At a disance, he says, he to daneiro, at a disance, he says, he to daneiro. At a disance, he says, he to daneiro, at a disance, he says, he to daneiro. At a disance, he says, he he has been pleased to confer upon us. And the troes are bare and grim, when he he aris brisk and chilly. And the carth is cold and frosty, then he aris brisk and chilly. And the carth is cold and frosty, then he has been pleased to confer upon us. And also, that we may then unite unite most of the parts perish natural and he says, the he has been pleased to confer upon us. And the traes are bare and grim. When the starlight in the valley to render our national government a bits of the down in New England was in September. 1621. Dec. 16.16.10. Or he has been pleased to confer our national diffusing useful knowledge; in general for all the great our national government and other transgressi

be best.
Given under my hand, at the city of New York, the third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.—George Washington. For the wealth of pathless forests

For the weath of pathies to take
Whiereon no axe may tall,
For the winds that haint the branches
The young birds' timid call,
For the red leaves dropt like rubies
Upon the dark green sod.
For the waving of the forests
I thank Thee, Ob, my God! [Lucy Larcom. By permission of Ticknor & Co.

"The official announcement of peace between the United States and Great Britain was regarded by Congress and our State Legislature as an event demanding a public expression of gratitude to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe."

During the revolution as many as eight Thanksgiving proclamations were issued.

No neople ought to feel greater obligations to celebrate the goodness of the Great Dispenser of Events and of the destiny of nations than the people of the United States. His kind providence originally conducted them to one of the best portions of the dwelling-place allowed for the great family of the human race. He protected and cherished them under all the difficulties and trials to which they were exposed in their early days. Under His fostering care their habits, their sentiments and their pursuits prepared them for a transition in due time to a state of independence and of self-government.

President James Madison in national proclamation, issued March 4, 1815, for a special day of thanksgiving, to be observed on the second Thursday in April, for the peace of 1815.

Who shall picture the tempting array of dainties that graced the board that day? Who can forget the frolic and fun. That followed when the meal was done? Games for the youngsters of maddest glee, Uncle Bob leading the revelry; While the old folks ralked in the swilight's glow of other Thankagivings they used to know.

Lord, for the erring thought Not into evil wrought; Lord, for the wicked will Betrayed and baffled still; For the heart from itself kept, Our thankagiving accept.

For ignorant hopes that were Broken to our blind prayer; For pain, death, sorrow, sent Unto our chastisement; For all loss of seeming good Quicken our gratitude.

obsected you to do, go home any pay God on the learts of the processing the process of the control of the contr

Thanks, thanks, unceasing thanks-we give
For all the blessings from Thy hand.
Thanks, thanks, that Thou dost let us live
In freedom's broad unshackled land.
—(Mrs. J. H. Scott,

Of the precious years of my life today.

I count another one;
And I thank Thee, Lord, for the light is good,
And 'tis sweet to see the sun. And 'its sweet to see the sun.

To watch the seasons as they pass
Their wondrons wealth unfold,
Till the silvery treasures of the snow
Are changed to the harvest's gold.
—(Phæbe Cary,

Should this day be observed according to the most appropriate recommendation of our chief magistrate, it will be one of the most illustrious days of our national life, a luminious point in American history. We have had national Thanksrivings before, so generally observed that the voice of song and praise, rising in the morning by the shores of the Atlantic, followed the sunbeams across the continent with an unbroken melody, till the last hymns of the day floated out from thesea still westward from California and Oregon. Many times has God granted us great and peculiar mercies, saving us alike from our own folly and the power of our foes, but never before has this nation, nor, as it seems to me, any other people, received at once so many right royal gifts as those which we acknowledge today.—[Rev. Charles B. Boynton, D. D., chaplain House of Representatives, at concressional Thanksgiving service held in Representatives Hall, Washington, D. C., THANKS,

For our proper and lofty station;
For the comfert and ease that it brings;
For a thousand and one pleasant things;
For the large dividend of November;
For the items we fail to remember.
—[Hunter MacCulloch.

— (Hunter MacCullech.

When I look into the proclamation that assembles us here today, I read this phrase, "cheerful family circles."

There is a magic in the word home—a charm to awaken slumbering affections and set the thoughts a-moving; to call up thronging imaces of loy and shelter and quiet; of ease and tenderness and trust; of freedom and openness and security.

I breathe that note, and there is a string in every well-tuned heart that will sound in unison, and the melody they make is like a snatch of heaven's own music. Around this word how many associations cluster; how much belongs to it of human happiness and human worth. It is a word which belongs to the language of civilization.—From a Thanksziving sermon by Rev. George G. Ingersoll at King's Chapel, Boston, Nov. 29, 1845.

The Law of the Harvest. What I have sown, that I must reap: From ground where seed of tares is cast I cannot gather wheat at last: n vain to plead-in vain to weep.

A Lansing (Mich.) woman has the sword that Ethan Allen carried at Ticonderoga. Women do the work of ushering people to their places in most of the theatres in

The largest carpet in the world has been

The largest carnet in the world has been on exhibition at the Cincinnati exposition. It contains 2700 square yards.

A single shad produces 100,000 eggs, of which only about 5000 are hatched annually. By the artificial method, however, 98,000 are successfully hatched.

A unique fair, to be given this week in Philadelphia is called "Carnival de Mer." The booths will represent shins and boats, with frags of various nations, and each deck is to be laden with appropriate national products, due for such and such a port.

C. W. Oldrier is "walking" on the surface

A single pair of herrings, if allowed to reproduce undisturbed for 20 years, would not only supply the whole world with abundance of food, but would become inconveniently numerous.

Four brothers were married to four sisters by the same minister at Louisville, Ky, during the last two years.

The Empress Josephine used to hold her handkerchief so as not to display her colored teeth. She made handkerchiefs fashionable. Before that time they were seldom exhibited, and never made use of in public. There are in the United States 1311 daily There are in the United States 1311 daily lewspapers, 11.605 non-dailies, ranging rom tri weeklies to semi-mouthlies, and 790 monthlies, bi-monthlies and quarter-

There is said to be nothing in all Europe to e and the extent and beauty of the flower gardens and fruit orchards surrounding the new Hotel dol Monte, at Monteley, Cal., which are said to have cost the railroad company owning the establishment \$150.000 The largest professional fee for limited

service is said to have been paid to Surgeon Major Freyer, of the Indian medical service, for treating the nawab of Rampoor for three months' suffering from rheumatic fever. The nawab gave him alac of rupees, \$50,000.

the transaction.

Mrs. Hiller, widow of the Wilmington.

Mass., oilmaker, goes to her husband's

tomb every day, leaves a bunch of flowers,

asks the corpse how he passed the night,

and pays a man \$5 a day for visiting the

tomb at evening and crying; "Good night,

Mr. Hiller, we hope you will rest well." She

frequently "tries on" her own colfin—which,

like her husband's, cost \$10,000.

A golden crown, beautifully gemmed, and

READABLE ITEMS.

A Nebraska man is dying from the bite of a mule.

A Nebraska man is dying from the bite of a mule.

A neglishman has invented a machine for making illuminated theatre posters.

Events in Florida are now qated "before the spidemic," or "during the prevailing." The late Emperor William is credited with having saved \$12,000,000 out of his public allowance.

The original inventor of the bell punch sold his patent for \$300, and the company purchasing it made hundieds of thousands of dollars out of it.

A newburyport woman has sent \$1 to the restaurant at the Roston & Albany station to have been injusted in the mother.

Cassell's Marazine tells about a new electric invention: it is electric lighted speatales for surgical examination. The rim shits are the spot under examination.

Morning first begins, terrestrial chromologies reckon, 250 miles west of the coast of thin at Easter Island.

A Vienna man has left by will the sum of \$0,000 florins to a young woman who habitually noded to him whenever she met him.

A man in New Brunswick has displayed a strange taste about dying. He does not have been diqueted by shrewd Yankee merchants, who buy the strange taste about dying. He does not have been diqueted by shrewd Yankee merchants, who buy the strange taste about dying. He does not have been diqueted by shrewd Yankee merchants, who buy the strange taste about dying. He does not have been diqueted by shrewd Yankee merchants, who buy the strange taste about dying. He does not have been diqueted by shrewd Yankee merchants, who buy the strange taste about dying. He does not have been diqueted by shrewd Yankee merchants, who buy the strange taste about dying. He does not have been diqueted by shrewd Yankee merchants, who buy the strange taste about dying. He does not have been diqueted by shrewd Yankee merchants, who buy the strange taste about dying. He does not have been diqueted by shrewd Yankee merchants, who buy the strange taste about dying. He does not have been diqueted by shrewd Yankee merchants, who

attar direct from Bulgaria and mix an inferior oil with it.

George M. Woodruff of Litchfield, Conn., who carved his initials 35 years ago on the limb of an apple tree, found the souvenir the other day just as a piece of the tree was going into the fire. Mr. Woodruff has often looked for the initials, but they had disappeared from the surface. A short time ago the tree was cut down and the letters, as found, must have been about four inches from the surface.

Lead in the form of filings, under a pressure of 2000 atmospheres, or 13 tons to the square inch, becomes compressed into a solid block, in which it is impossible to detect the slightest vestige of the original grains. Under a pressure of 5000 atmospheres it liquifies. Tin, when compressed in powder, becomes solid under a pressure of 10 tons on the square inch; zinc at 38 tons, antimony at 38 tons, aluminum at 28 tons, bismuth at 38 tons and copper at 33 tons.

is to be laden with appropriate hards products, due for such and such a port.

C. W. Oldrier is "walking" on the surface of the Hudson river, from Albany to New York city. He has suifered terribly from the cold.

A single pair of herrings, if allowed to reproduce undisturbed for 20 years, would not only supply the whole world with abundance of food, but would become inconveniently numerous.

Four brothers were married to four sisters by the same minister at Louisville, Ky., during the last two years.

The Empress Josephine used to hold her handkerchief so as not to dispiay her colored teeth. She made handkerchiefs fashionable. Before that time they were seldom while the statement of the touched off a magnesium fashioned and naver made use of in public. loning everything he could find he gree pared to remove a large photographic camera that was standing on a table. In some way he touched off a magnesium flash light attachment that was part of the machine, and fled precipitately when the thing flared up. The next day it was found that the camera had taken the photograph of the burglar. The negative was placed in the hands of the nolice, and by its aid they quickly nabbed their man. It showed the burglar with a jimmy in one hand and a box containing lewelry under his arm, while he carried a sack over his shoulder with valuable pieces of plate, books, etc., and was gazing at the flash light in openmouthed amazement.

Dr. Center of Jacksonville, Fla., has a wenderful bean stalk that approaches the tabled one of Jack of the nursery tale. The seed came from Japan, Planted in Florida sand, without fertilization, it has grown about 40 feet in height, with a lateral spread of 25 feet or more. The stem is 6 inches round and 2½ through. The flower is oright purple, as large almost as a pansy. There are half a bushel of beans upon this one wonderful stalk.

A Persian cat was able to spread scarlet fever amidst a large community of children

Winchester, Tenn., craves distinction on very unique grounds. The town pos esses a boy I year 10 months old who smokes a pipe or cigar with as much evident relish as any full grown person. He acquired the habit when but 1 year old, and it has been growing on him eversince.

The death is announced of Miss Frances Rebecca Simmonds of 99 Halton road, Islington, at the advanced age of 103 years and 11 months. She lived all her life in Islington. She told Dr. F. Godfrey that she never married and never took any physication of the property of the condition of a spread of 25 feet or more. The stem is 6 spread of 25 feet or more. The stem is 6 spread of 25 feet or more. The stem is 6 spread of 25 feet or more. The stem is 6 spread of 25 feet or more. The stem is 6 spread of 25 feet or more. The stem is 6 spread of 25 feet or more. The stem is 6 spread of 25 feet or more. The stem is 6 spread of 25 feet or more. The stem is 6 spread of 25 feet or more. The stem is 6 spread of 25 feet or more. The stem is 6 spread of 25 feet or more. The stem is 6 spread of 25 feet or more. The stem is 6 spread of 25 feet or more. The stem is 6 spread of 25 feet or more. The stem is 6 spread of 25 feet or more. The stem is 6 spread of 25 feet or more. The stem is 6 pread of 25 feet or more. The stem is 5 pread of 25 feet or more. The stem is 5 pread of 25 feet or more. The stem is 5 pread of 25 feet or more. The stem is 5 pread of 25 feet or more. The stem is 5 pread of 25 feet or more. The stem is 5 pread of 25 feet or more. The stem is 5 pread of 25 feet or more. The stem is 5 pread of 25 feet or more. The stem is 5 pread of 25 feet or more. The stem is 5 pread of 25 feet or more. The stem is 5 pread of 25 feet or more. The stem is 5 pread of 25 feet or more. The stem is 5 pread of 25 feet or more. The stem is 5 pread of 25 feet or more. The stem is 5 pread of 25 feet or more. The stem is 5 pread of 25 feet or more. The stem is 5 pread of 25 feet or more. The stem is 5 pread of 25 feet or more. The stem is 5 pread of 25 feet or more. T

dredth time, has just celebrated the event.

A weather plant capable of predicting earthquakes exists in vienna. On several occasions these predictions as to earthquakes have been useful in enabling mine owners to take precautions for preventing loss of life in colliery explosions.

Professor Julius Pohlman of Buffalo has just finished his calculations on Niagara, and he says the brink of the falls has moved back one mile in 2000 years.

A man near Smithtown, N.Y., has courted a girl over 30 years, and nothing definite yet.

the the allow Where the Curve is sold a processor of a processor of the control of a processor of the control o

skirt, as in the crocheted suit.

Cast on 55 stitches, same needles, of the navy blue. *knit across, plain twice, seam across, knit plain across, seam across, seam across, plain across.

Then take the red and knit across plain across.

Then take the red and knit across plain across, seam across, plain across, plain across, plain across, seam across, plain acros seam across*.

Repeat from * to * till you have a piece as long as you want the skirt full, bind off with the last red rib. Jo'n where you cast on to where you cast off, and after gathering sew to waist.

Knita sash in brioche shading colors and making up same way as in the crocheted one. Knitted Neapolitan Cap. Get two ounces of navy blue three-thread starlight saxony yarn, half an ounce of red. With blue cast on 180 stitches on three needles, 60 on each. Upon these do ribbing for 11/2 inches.

Skirt.

Right Front.

Above the band knit plain for one inch. then narrow once every 18 stitches in this round. Next knit plain 18 rounds; now narrow once every 17 stitches in this round. Next knit plain for 17 rounds; narrow once every 16 stitches in this round. Next knit plain for 18 rounds, now narrow once every 15 stitches. Next knit plain for 15 rounds. now narrow once every 15 stitches. Next knit plain for 15 rounds. or 15 rounds, etc.
The narrowings and rounds lessen one as you advance to the point of the cap. They also alternate in the same manner as above described. Continue this until you have a long point which should measure from the band to end of point good 12 inches. Fasten off point on wrong side and add a heavy red rassel

To make a holiday feast without ado. And oh. Bismillah, 1 am feeling blue, That first-class turkeys now bring eighteen What though the landscape bright about

Here on one foot upon the gray rail-post

What though the sun its golden nectar spills? What though the crow in sombre beauty flies My old anatomy has got the chills; I know that soon I'll be stuffed full of sage,

My wattles soon will light the old ash-heap; My pinions soon will make a kitchen A subtle sadness sets me all a-creep. Here in the bosom of the twilight hush I see the beauteous maid in crimson

page.

nigh.

kin pie

While with young Thingumbobs she snaps my frail wish-bone. T is growing mirk, and I can read no more. Goodby, my wives and progeny, good-Soon shall I lightly swing on yonder door,

Blooms like a full-blown tiger lily-bell; Alas, alack, alas, alack, alas, farewell! AS TO MONARCHS.

The cranberries are plucked, the pump-



Father-Now, my son, in a governme Young America (promptly)—The king.
Father—But in a country like ours, what is even more powerful than a king?
Young America (triumphantly)—Four kings and an each kings and an ace!

TOO BIG TO GO TO NORWICH.

An Old Story Made to Suggest Some

thing Pertinent.

[New London Telegraph.] For several weeks two flat cars, with a couple of immense iron oil tanks, built for the Norwich Bleachery Company of Greeneville, have been standing on the who keeps track of the sailor's knots. The cause of the delay in transit is said to be that the tanks are too big to go to Norwich, as it is impossible to get them through the west side cut. One way them through the west side cut. One way out of the difficulty is suggested. In the Fourth of July parade in this city in 1865, in the days when New London and Norwich had the struggle on the shire town question, a fac-simile of the old court house with these words painted thereon was wheeled through the streets: 'Built in 1794. Too old to go to Norwich.' After the parade the structure was placed on Bishop's wharf, not 200 feet from where the oit tanks now stand. It did not remain there very long, however, for one night a gang of Norwich men came down here on a tugboat, hitched on to the court house, towed it to Norwich and placed it on Franklin square near the flagstaff. Paint "Too big to go to Norwich.' on the ponderous things, and give the Norwich people a chance to try their hand at stealing tanks."

The Fire Not Out for Two Years

JOE HOWARD AT HOME.

Pen Portrait of a Noted Newspaper Man.

He is One Man on Broadway and Another in Irving Place.

How He Lives and Works and Has His

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—"If you are looking for Joe Howard's house, there it is," eried the cab driver, who had wheeled me down Fourth avenue and through Gramercy Park into Irving place a few evenings since to keep a welcome engagement with the bucket of brains and bundle of nerves which, combined, are food and drink and sunshine for the half million dispriminating New Englanders that read THE GLOBE, daily and Sunday. I stood hesitatingly a moment before the big, homelike house on the corner, made of good old warm red brick, and the driver thought I was in

How many houses, guess you, are there on the Island of Manhattan that a carelessly chosen cab driver could name in that way? But it does not take an uncommonly mart man in New York to tell who Joe Roward is and where he lives. Let him

Howard is and where he lives. Let him and Mayor Hewitt, or Vice President Morton, or Mayor Grant walk from the Battery to Central Park, and Joe Howard will get more salutes and stares in one block than his companion will receive in three.

But that is Joe Howard of Broadway.

The saluters and starers of that thoroughfare have seen Joe Howard by day and night for 30 years. Still they don't know Joe Howard of \$1 Irving place. On Broadway, in the cafe at noontime, in the botel lobby at sundown and in the theatre foyer later on Joe Howard makes people believe that he sleeps standing, and they never can understand when it is that he writes all those chatty, sensible and absorbing letters. Hid anything else.
He has an office up in the top of the Tribune building, but when he is down town it is precious little writing that he does. He is a double-sided, double-lived

He is a Dr. Jekyll all around, and never a Hyde wherever you come upon him. New York has not a

years of his crowded life.

This charming home in Irving place, which almost touches Tilden's big mansion, is the branch of an old New England tree. The Howards are a Salem family from away back, and they came to Brooklyn with the Lows, the family of young Seth Low. Mrs. Howard is the daughter of the late Dr. Greeg of Boston, the famous and fearless pioneer of the New England school of homegopathy, and his strong old fare is

descent.

Up in the big square room over the front drawing-room, with walls telling in pictures, books and commemorative parchments of the associations of an eventful career, is Howard's letter factory. Here are shelves rich with ready and serviceable references, many of them with the autographs of their authors, the friends of their present owner. There is the young sapling, the centre of a group of elderly companions, whose popping eyes identify him as the Prince of Wals Beautiless Fuce

H's Beardless Face

and spare figure. Howard travelled for 16 weeks in the Prince's party, when the royal youngster was sightseeing in this country

Decked Out in Poor, Faded Weeds,

"Now there is a letter for me. Again another vehicle rolls along, It is strongly built and has no windows. Up at the top is an air hole with bars across it. The thing is painted white, and therefore it is called the black maria. Inside are tramps and thieves, gentlemen and drunkards, all in a heap. Among them is a woman, without any cheer in her home and too much of it in a bottle. A little baby is fumbling around her bosom. Now climb into that woman's head and see what is going on there.

"In't that a letter?
"Well. I guess?
"Me hod, method is the thing for newspaper work. Without method we had as well be without brains. There is a time-lock on everything that I do, and I run on a schedule just as much as the Chicago limited express, with no stops between the big stations and no slacking up for water."
But Joe Howard's essential principle is to level and aim his pen at the heads of the plain people. Most of his contemporaries spend their lives shooting at stars and ringing the door bells of mansions not made with human hands eternal in the sky. There are no subscribers there. Morgan.

Electoral College Tables. ow is the time when the man with a table showing how Harrison can be elected without New York, or how Cleveland can without New York, or how Cleveland can be victorious without New Jersey or Indiana, is in the full flood of his popularity. Poor indeed must the newspaper be which which has not made an entirely new table of States and enabled its readers to see how, by an unexpected defection of one, two or three States, all the calculations of the politicians may be upset, and the country be carried by Benjamin or Grover in a quite unexpected way. And it really is a fact that any presidential election may give us all a great surprise by reason of the turning over of not more than a couple of thousand votes in four or five widely-separated states. Our Electoral College is a wonderfully intricate piece of governmental machinery. Fractically it is the keystone of our government. Each State has so many votes in it, proportioned to its population. Our own State has 14. Big New York has 36. Little Newada has 3. But how many of our grammar school children could stand up and tell the number of each State's votes in the college that makes our presidents for us? Very few. How many grown-up folks can do it, indeed? Not very many. All these vitally instructive facts and figures, and the whole process of choosing a chief magistrate for the republic are fully shown and easily stamped on the mind by playing a new parlor game. which has already at

called the Game of Politics, or the Race for the Presidency, and can be found at all the leading toy stores, or will be sent, express prepaid, on receipt of \$1.25 by the W. S. Reed Toy Company, Leominster, Mass.

EMBROIDERED WAISTCOATS.

The Correct Thing for Full Dress Now-Christmas Gifts Which Young Women May Make for Their Sweethearts.

What to make for Lemuel's Christmas

present this year has been puzzling Minerva's head for a long time. The fact is, that Minerva has already bestowed upon Lemuel as tokens of her affection, upon various Christmases and birthdays, New Years and Easters, wedding anniversaries and other high feast days, nearly all the masculine bric-a-brac and flumadiddle that went the most industrious and ingenious of feminine minds could devise for man's crammatation and distraction. Lemuch as more embroidered slippers and slipper racks than he can wear out in several years; more worked hat bands than hats; his handkerchiefs of slik and linen are marked with hurge rail years; more worked hat bands the annex of slik and linen are marked with burges than hats; his handkerchiefs of slik and linen are marked with burges than hats; his handkerchiefs of slik and linen are marked with burges than hats; his handkerchiefs of slik and linen are marked with burges than hats; his handkerchiefs of slik and linen are marked with burges than hats; his handkerchiefs of slik and linen are marked with hurges than hats; his handkerchiefs of slik and linen are marked with hurges than hats; his handkerchiefs of slik and linen are marked with hurges than hats; his handkerchiefs of slik and linen are marked with hurge rail years and slipper than handkerchiefs of slik and linen are marked with hurge believes and tenus had been only than handkerchiefs of slik and linen are marked with hurge black and ench arm, besides. No woman wants to embroider things which are so, vulgarly common in all the furnishers' shop windows; and Lemuch has at least 14 to embroider things which are showered and rebon-bowed and Kensing ton decorated in the highest style of art. The proposed that had been worn by propes and archbishous on geath only to ind the des-red article in the last of the top only to ind the des-red article in the last of the top only to ind the des-red article in the last of the top only to ind the des-red article in the last of the soles that he not seldem yearns again for the top only to ind the des-red article in the last of the top only to ind the des-red article in the last of the top only to ind the des-red article in the last of the top only to ind the des-red article in the last of the top only to ind the des-red article in the last of the top only to ind the des-red article in the last of the top on even the most industrious and ingenious of feminine minds could devise for man's

all around, and never a Hyde wherever you come upon him. New York has not a product more characteristic of her and with a truer flavor of the soil.

I am often asked how old he is, but I do notknow what standard of measurement to go by in answering that question. Protably the Bible of his old Plymouth Church family writes him down 52, 53 or 54, or somewhere along there, but if I go to his

have the embroideries placed with great accuracy as to the distance from the edges of the garment, and Minerva went home with a light heart and several skeins of fine, firmly twisted embroidery silk of the same shade as the garment.

Minerva may now be seen every pleasant afternoon busily engaged in working these little vines on the square of white silk, and present indications are that the embroidery will be completed, pressed nicely and returned to the tailor to be cut and made up long before Christmas.

If Lemuel isn't delighted with

His Embroidered Waistcoat

His Embroidered Waistcoat

he will be an ungrateful wretch.
Sometimes a little color is introduced into the embroidered designs on these waist-coats, but this is not considered "good form" by those who are really elegant in their tastes.

Fine white marseilles is also used for the foundation material and embroidered in cotton moss.

The favorite material with many, however, will be the fine black diagonal with embroidery in black silk. Sometimes only a handsome line of stitching, sim lar to that used on ladles' garments, is placed inside the narrow silk braid which finishes the edges of the waistcoat; and sometimes there is a line of waved silk braid, stitched carefully in place, which gives the effect of embroidery; but ornamentation of some sort is seen on all new waistcoats for full dress.

Jean Kincaid.



Elder brother—I've read of two boys being in jest sich a fix, when one of 'em, the youngest one, got down and attracted the dog's attention, while the other one got away. All the people called him a hero. Would you like to be called a hero? Younger brother—There hain't any people here to call me a hero, only you; and you'd call me a blamed fool when you got safe home!

youngsters to know how the earth turns round. A German educational journal pubyoungsters to know how the earth turns round. A German educational journal published in Fiankfort gives the following directions for proving that the earth "does move." Take a good-sized bowl, fill it nearly full of water, and place in a roon which is not exposed to shaking or arring from the street. Sprinkle over the surfact of the water a coating of lyconodium powder—a white substance which is sometimes used for toilet, and which can be obtained from any apothecary's. Then upon the surface of this coating of powder make, with powdered charcoal a straight black line, say an inch or two in length. Having made this little black mark with the charcoal powder on the surface of the contents of the bowl lay down upon the floor close to the bowl as tick or some other object, so that it will be exactly parallel with the mark. If the line happens to be parallel with a crack or with any stationary object in the room, this will do as well.

"Leave the bowl undisturbed for a few hours, and then observe the position of the black mark with reference to the object that it was parallel with. It will be found to have moved about and to have moved room east to west—that is to say, in the direction opposite to that of the earth on max axis. The earth in simply revolving has carried the water and everything else in the bowl around with it, but the powder on the surface has been left behind a little The line will always be found to have moved from east to west, which is perfectly good proof that everything has moved the other way.

And Cenerally the Hardest.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarria, and vainly trying every known remedy. At last found a recipe which completely cure d and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-ad dressed stamped envelope to Professo. J. A. Lawrence, 88 Warren street, New York city.

Sweetness Emanating from Christ's Presence.

inating Characteristic.

Brooklyn Yesterday.

BROOKLYN, Dec. 2 .- New members were received at the Tabernacle this morning.

spew when the coates has been with the rispee were appeared to the coates and the

ick.
You know, or if you do not know I will ell you now, that some of the

Palaces of Olden Time

were adorned with ivory. Ahab and Solo non had their homes furnished with it. The tusks of African and Asiatic elephants ere twisted into all manners of shapes nd there were stairs of ivory, and chairs o vory, and tables of ivory, and floors of vory, and pillars of ivory, and windows of vory, and ad iountains that dropped into assins of ivory, and rooms that had ceilings

basins of ivory, and rooms that had ceilings of ivory.

Ch. what a place heaven must be! The ruileries of the French, the Windson Castle of the English, the Spanish Alham ra, the Russian Kremlin, dungeons compared with it! Not so many castles on it er side the Khine as on both sides of the river of God the ivory palaces! One for the angels, insufferably bright, winged, direceyed, tempest-charioted; one for the martyrs, with blood-red robes, from under the altar: one for the kings, the steps of His palace the crowns of the church militant: one for the singers, who lead the one hundred and forty and four thousand; one for me blucked from the burning. Oh, the ivory is aces!

Today it seems to me as if the windows of a aces! Today it seems to me as if the windows of hose palaces were illumined for some great ictory, and I look and see climbing the tairs of ivory, and walking on floors of vory, and looking from the windows of ivory, some one we knew and loved on

earth. Yes, I know them. There are father and mother, not 82 years and 79 years, as when they left us, but blithe and young as when on their marriage day. And there are brothers and sisters, merrier than when we used to roung across the meadows together. Oh, how fair they are in the ivory palaces! And your dear little children that went out from you. Ohr list did not let one of them drop as He litted them. He did not wrench one of them from you. No. They went as from your cheek. I might keep it a little while but when you, the mother, came along, it would struggle to go with you.

And so you stood holding your dying child when Jesus passed by in the room, and the little one sprang out to greet Him. That is all. Your Christian dead did not go down muto the dust and the gravel and the mud. Though it rained all that funeral day, and the water came up to metery, it made of difference to them, for they stepped from the lower palaces. All is well.

You might as well take the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, expecting in that direction to reach the ivory palaces. All is well with them. All is well.

You might as well take the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, expecting in that direction to reach the ivory palaces. All is well with them, and yet you seem to turn, the ivory palaces. All is well with them and your dear the ivory palaces. The work of t

World. She says:

martyrs I was following. We were going to the Consolidated Cigarette Company at 448 East Tenth street, in answer to an advertisement for "learners." In a shop which occupied two floors of a four-story which occupied two floors of a four-story building I found possibly 200 persons—men, boys, girls and little children—preparing tobacco for the rolls or wrapping it with the precious leaves that convert a scrub Missouri ciga ette into the Cuban article.

All the stripping was done by children from "Little Italy," who wore stout shoes and dresses purchased in the old country less than six months ago, and who were allowed by their paients and the public authorities to work from 8 a. m. to qp. m. for 12 cents a day, when the law requires them to be at sch ol.

At the rear end of the second floor the air was poisoned and the senses stifled by the horriole smells from defective plumbing. Both sexe used the same sink and toilet room, and pushed and crowded to get possession of the cloak boxes, into which hats, wraps, lunches and occasionally a pair of overshoes were thrust. Between the stiring effuvia from the layatory and the chike in clouds of the tabace, dust we were made

The Tears of Human Sorrow in a lachrymatory that shall never be broken? Oh, that you all knew h s sweetness. How soon you would turn from your novels. If the philosopher leaped out of his bands and rushed through the streets, because he had found the solution of a mathematical problem, how will you feel leaping from the fountain of a saviour's mercy and pardon, washed, clean and made white as snow, when the question has been solved: Your second curiosity is to know why the robes of Jesus are odorous with aloes. There is some difference of opinion about

Tries to Get My Money, but I hide it and get some of the men here to take me past the corner. Oh, I don't care what becomes of me. Every year about 500 factory girls are sent to the charity hospital. They can't get m till they are about ready to die, and once they're in that's the end of them. That will be the end of me. I know, for I'm not very well."

I spent a day at the loadthome work, stained my hands a rich brown, coughed till my throat was sore, and got so thoroughly perpeated with dust and smell that i had to be dismfered before I could mingle with my friends again.

The next day lapplied to Kinney's as an experienced hand, where I found the same class of shabby girls and chostly pale women, the same insolent men and boys and the same set of greedy-eyed, stoophouldered children wo king for 20 and 30 cents a day. By a system of fines by the indominable foremen and through the anxiety of being dismissed at any moment the girls lived in a state of a ony from one day to another. Workers were fined for eing tardy, for dropping tobacco on the corn, and for tearning or spoiling the wrappers, many of which were too small to co er the filling. A special feature was made of eriquette. Every girl was Miss Mary, Miss Bridget or Miss Lena, and while the omission was regarded as sufficiently, and robbed of a damend no. He was then choked and thrown over a stone was!, falling a distance of 1s feet. His right eliow and right his were tractured, He was I falling a distance of 1s feet. His right eliow and right his was rendered unronsclous by the fall and lay for two hours before he regained his series.

A number of clerg men of various Protestant denominations and other prominent churches in proportion to population in that city has declined 50 ver cent, since the number of Protestant churches in proportion to population in that city has declined 50 ver cent, since the number of Protestant churches in proportion to population in that city has declined 50 ver cent, since the number of clerg wmen of various Protestant Chu

The Colden Cate Special.

The Union and Central Pacific roads and Puliman Company put on, Dec. 5, a weekly train of Puliman vestibule cars to run between Council Bluffs and San Francisco. Steam heat, electric light, separate bathrooms for ladies and gentlemen, barber shop, observation and smoking rooms, and a female attendant for ladies and children, make it "The finest train in the world,"

congressmen-elect.

A panic occurred Wednesday in a St.

Lou s school, notwithstanding the efforts of teachers to prevent it. Two of the teachers and seven of the pupils were trampled upon and badly injured.

Two detectives have arrived at Halifax in pursuit of John Thompson, the alleged murdeter of Miss Mehitable White of Braintree, Mass. They believe he is somewhere in the maritime provinces.

in the maritime provinces.

An important suit brought at Little Rock. Ark, against several insurance companies, involving the status of policies on cotton, has been decided aga not the insurance men to the amount of \$142,000.

A man named Stevens was arrested on the arrival of the steamer Vancouver from Liverpool at Portland. Me., Friday morning. He is wanted in Philadelphia for alleged defrauding of his creditors.

The New York State canals have been closed officially on Friday. The tonnage firthe past season will fall more than 500,000 below that of 1887.

A prisoner condemned to be hanged

A prisoner condemned to be hanged at Wytheville, Va., for murder, was forcibly taken from the jail Thursday by an armed band of men friendly to the prisoner, who carried him away and hid him.

Postmaster Hinton of White Church, Kan., is missing. His accounts with the government are badly mixed. Severai suits against Hinton were begun yesteday by parties who had indorsed his notes.

The boss ale and porter brewers of New York and New Jersey have decided to lock out all their union men and employ nonunion men because of the continued boycott on Stevenson's brewery in New York city.

The New Brunswick ant mony mines at Frederict n. N. B., have closed. During the summer expensive machinery was pur-The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company announces that it will make no change in the price of anthracite coal for December. Next Saturday it will shut down 18 colleries and run about 37 on three-quarters time.

The movement for the withdrawal of the Democratic members of the Grand Army of the Republic, on the ground that the organization is used to further the political ends of the Republican party, seems to meet with little sympathy outside of Indiana, where it began.

The suit to recover \$350,000 from the Gatling Gun Company of Hartford, Conn., has been transferred from the Supreme Court in New York to the United States Circuit Court. The suit grew out of the alleged failure to meet a contract with the French government.

A small hoat in which John Betemen and

rms about the stringers were r, his face was spresoner that sment robbed river, near the clubbonse. About the Elk river, near the clubbonse.

stitutional. The receiver is discharged.

The New York Republicans celebrated their victory by a grand banquet here Saturday night. Judge Noah Davis. Stewart L. Woodford and others spoke. The following telegram was sent to General Harrison: The triumphant Republicans assembled at the grand banquet in celebration of the national victory of their party send their greetings to their beloved chief. Benjamin Harrison of Indiana, whose patriotism, wisdom and glorious record made

him representative of that grand body of Americans whose magnanimity and wisdom have carried our country through the greatest crisis and through the greatest in-dustrial triumph known to our century.

Governor Jackson of Maryland, it is reported, will issue a certificate of election, in accordance with the face of the returns, to the Kepublican candidate in the fourth congressional district.

The State Board of Canvassers of Tennessee cannot agree on the third congressional district contest, and Governor Taylor indorses the claims of H. C. Evans, the Republican candidate.

Northameton, Mass First Congregational

Taylor Indorses the claims of H. C. Evans, the Republican candidate.

Northampton, Mass, First Congregational Church was almost-wholly destroyed, the only portion saved being the church parlors, the tower and part of the walls and basement, Nov. 27. The loss is about \$65,000.

Joseph Barlow, a farmer living near New Brunswick, N. J., was assaulted by rabbit hunters Tuesday afternoon and received injuries which may result in his death, because he remonstrated with them for crossing his field against his consent.

The national anti-saloon Republican committee has decided to issue an address to the people of the country, calling attention to the anti-saloon Republican movement, the work it has already accomplished, and what it intends to do in the future.

It is reported that the farm of John Steele,

It is reported that the farm of John Steele, known to fame as "Coal Oil Johnne," near Titusville, Penn., has become again a mine of wealth. It is now owned by J. W. Wait, who as a boy blacked Steele's boots and held his horse during that person's famous career. while two Italians were going from Bale des Chalcurs to Metapedia, N. B., in a box car, Thursday, one of them, knowing that the other had \$100, drew a pistol and demanded it. The other also had a pistol, and fired two bullets into the would-be robber, and the state of the state

An attempt by the 'police,' to quell a disturbance among a crowd of disorderly negrees in the western part of Savannah, Ga., Thursday, resulted in a riot, during which a negro was killed, two policemen and a white man, who went to their aid, seriously injured, and several negroes wounded.

barrels of sperm oil. The California, at the same island, has 60 barrels.

A telegram received in Kansas City states that the Woodsdale State Bank has suspended. Its mances had not been udiciously managed and the institution had not been doing a profitable business for several months. D.W. Walker, who is the principal depositor, had an attachment served on the bank and a lits property.

A number of prominent labor leaders in Pittsburg, including John Jarrett, Charles Litchman and Eccles Roomson, are preparing to form a new and gigantic labor organization. It will deal with political questions, but its promoters claim that it will be non-partisan. Litchman is at work upon the constitution and a plan of organization.

Fire broke out in the lard room of Armour's packing bourse, at a recomplete in the constitution and a plan of organization.

Fire broke out in the lard room of Armour's packing bourse, at a recomplete in the constitution and a plan of organization.

Fire broke out in the lard room of the holy office, which will it is expected.

the constitution and a plan of organization.

Fire broke out in the lard room of Armour's packing house at south emaha about 6.30 Saturday evening. The fire department was call dout from Omaha, but before the fire was gotten under control the damage amounted to \$100.000. The flames were confined to that part of the house where the fire originated.

A New York Herald special from Charlestown. W. Va., says the Democrats have abandoned the idea of contesting the issuing of certificates to congressional candi-

ing of certificates to congressional candidates who are elected on the face of the returns; if any contests are made, they will be made before the House of Representa-

tives.

The New York police have proof that a duel with pistols was fought in Central Park recently: that one of the combatants was w unded; that the affair was about a lady and that the lady tried to warn the police that the duel was to be fought, but her letters were received too late to prevent the meeting.

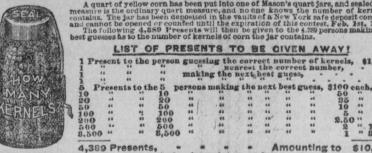
The canning factory of McGaw Brothers, near Spesitia Island, Md., was burned Saturday night. Twelve thousand cases of canned corn. 8000 empty cases and all the machinery and fixtures were burned. There was \$28,000 insurance on the building and contents, distributed in various companies.

Mme. Munemitsu Mutsu, wife of the Japanese minister at Washington, entertains her intimate friends with music on the

silk strings are drawn lengthwise on the rounded top. Mme. Mustu is a clever per former on the "koto." The United States consul at Port au Prince informs the Department of State at Washington that the schooner Willi m Jones of Boston, Mass., which was captured October 20, has been released, and an indemn ty of \$10.00 paid to Capta n Collins, the principal owner, and all portages and customs duties on the cargo lemitted.

The New York Hendeld Washington core Common the Control of the Con

\$1,000 CASH FOR THE BEST GUESS!! \$10.000 in Cash to be Given FREE to Subscribers



TO CLUB RAISERS.

OUT THIS OUT AND SHOW IT TO YOUR FRIENDS. IT MAY NOT APPEAR AGAIN.

Nebraska had 28,000 population, and no rairreads; in 1888, 1,200,000 population and 5000 miles of railroad."

The official canvass of Wisconsin shows that the total vote for president is 354,664, an increase of 34,776 over the vote of 1884. Harrison's plurality is 21,271. Blaine's plurality in 1884 was 14,680, a gain for Ha ris n of 6591. The Prohibit on vote of the State for president is 14,277; the vote for St. J.-In in 1884 was 7656. The Labor vote of the State for president is 8x52; the vote for Cochrane for governor in 1886 was 18,718, a loss for Streator of 10,166.

Testimony in the trial of John Hronek,

SLIMMENS PAPERS." Full of funny situa able incidents and ridiculous scrapes. morous librak.

if she starved and he was hanged
Cardinal Gibbons recently wrote another
letter to the Pope. wherein he insisted on
the advisability of not condemning the
writings of Henry George, as has been contemplated. The letter has created a great
impression on the Pope, and the matter
will be considered at the next meeting of
the holy office, which will, it is expected,
follow the precedent set in the Knights of
Labor case, and decide against the condemnation. The reasons on which this decision will probably be based will be that
the condemnation would, in the first instance, be useless, and second, it would be
dangerous to the Roman Catholic interest
in America.

her intimate friends with music on the "koto." the Japanese piano. It is six feeting by about eight inches wide, and the

of Paris, France. Adopted by all French Physicians, and being rapidly and successfully introduced here. All weakening losses and drains promptly checked, ireative giving newspaper medical indorsements, etc., FREEE. Consultation (office or by mail) with 4 eminent doctors, FREE. Varicocele cured without pain or operation.

Design-Dupre Clinique, 165 Tremont St., Boston, dsawytf d4

GREATFUL-COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application or the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored bev-

ons of numerous beasts, birds, rep i insects, with much curious inform

No. 8. The History and Mystery of Common Things. This work tells all about see every day about us. Illustrated.

Distinguished People. This work Wall Flowers. A Novel. By HARLAND. Merchant's Crime. A Ivan the Serf. A Novel. By SYL-197. Mesperia: or, THE LIGHTHOUSE A Novel. By M. T. CALDOR.

No. 207. The Misadventures of John Nicholson. A Novel. By ROBERT LOUIS

206. Bread Upon the Waters. A . A Vagabond Heroine. A Novel.

No. 183. The Red Cross. A Novel, CALDOR.
No. 182. For Love or Riches. A Novel, y the author of "A Great Mistake."
No. 49. A Bride from the Sea. A Novel, y the author of "Dora Thorne."
No. 44. The Xellow Mask. A Novel. By WILEIR COLLINS.
No. 43. Bell Brandon. A Novel. By P. Hamilton Myers.

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We will send THE WEEKLY GLOBE for one year, together with any Ten of the above-named books, upon receipt of \$1.25; the paper one year and any Twenty of the books for \$1.35; the paper one year and the entire list of Forty books of \$1.50; or we will give any afficen of the ooks free to any one sending us a club of two old or new subscribers to this paper for one year, and \$2.00, or the entire list (40 books), for four old of new subscribers and \$4.00. Address THE WEEKLY GLOBE, Boston, Mass.

[Collier.]
Patient waiting is often the highest: way

THE GOSPEL'S FRAGRANCE

Humanity of the Savior His Predom-Dr. Talmage's Tabernacle Sermon in

How Some New York Girls Live-Little Children Who Toil Ten Hours a Day New York, Nov. 29.-"Nell Nelson" tells a pathetic story of the slavery of the girls in the cigarette factories of this city in the

THEY MAKE CIGARETTES.

I was in the hurrying, shivering throng, skurrying along Sixth avenue last Monday morning, and my heart ached for the little

which we would be put on out time. About 10 applicants, all Americans and of more or less experience, declined to accept these terms and left the factory to try something else. By 11 o'clock

We Were All at Work,
seated before a rubber covered snap roller, the size of a hand coffee-mill, with the aid of which the tobacco was shaped into the little cigar. Each girl was provided with a form containing 20 moulds, into which the cigar was laid as attached which the cigar was laid as attached which the roller, Another foreman, who never ceased smoking, passed along the first time. The educaters time.

The official canvass of Oregon's vote has just been completed. Following are the official figures: Harrison, 33,293; Cleveland, 24,524; Fisk, 1677; Streator, 388; scattering, 61. Total vote of State, 61,918; exact ering, 61. The first time in 112 days Jackson-ville, Fla. has been enabled to send out a "clear bill" of health. At the present time there are only about 20 cases inside the city limits, and these are hearly all convalescent and all past the danger point.

The movement of the medical canvass of Oregon's vote has just been completed. Following are the official figures: Harrison, 33,293; Cleve-land, 24,524; Fisk, 1677; Streator, 388; scattering, 61. Total vote of State, 61,918; or clear bill" of health. At the present time official canvass of Oregon's vote has just been completed. Following are the official figures: Harrison, 33,293; Cleve-land, 24,524; Fisk, 1677; Streator, 388; scattering, 61. Total vote of State, 61,918; or clear bill of the official figures: Harrison, 33,293; Cleve-land, 24,524; Fisk, 1677; Streator, 388; scattering, 61. Total vote of State, 61,918; or clear bill of the official figures: Harrison, 33,293; Cleve-land, 24,524; Fisk, 1677; Streator, 388; scattering, 61. Total vote of State, 61,918; or clear bill of the official figures: Harrison, 33,293; Cleve-land, 24,524; Fisk, 1677; Streator, 388; scattering, 61. Total vote of State, 61,918; or clear bill of the official figures: Harrison, embroidering.

The Blocked-Ont Waistcoat
was then taken by Minerva to a place
where "stamping" is done. After a
thoughtful consultation of many books
of designs a tiny, very narrow
vine nattern was chosen. This was
stamped very delicately indeed on the
sitk following the tailor's markings, with
two long curved lines, which would decorrate the collar of the waistcoat, with two
right angles for the front and lower edges,
and with three short straight bits for the
pockets Minerva could not make up her
wind for a time whether to have two pocket.

There is no name like His for us. It is
more imperial than Cusar's, more musical
than Beethoven's, more musical
than Beethoven's, more conquering than
Charlemagne's, more delocuted the factory tory something
the same smile, pities us with the same
los applicants, all Americans and of more or
less experience, declined to accept these
terms and left the factory to try something
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los applicants, all Americans and of more or
less experience, declined to accept these
terms and left the factory to try something
less. By 11 o'clock

We Were All at Work,
seated before a rubber covered snap roller,
the size of a hand coffee-mil, with the